

Adult Corrections Program



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Adult Corrections Program

Introduction

In Wisconsin, the care and treatment of adult offenders placed under state supervision by the courts is provided by the Department of Corrections (Corrections). In fiscal year 2001-02, the Department was responsible for an average daily population of 87,109 individuals, including 21,025 incarcerated adults and 66,084 adults in the community. The Department operates 34 correctional facilities, including 18 adult prisons and 16 correctional centers. Appendix I provides a map of the locations of state correctional facilities and a subsequent listing of each facility. During 2001-02, Corrections contracted for an average of 4,334 beds per day with Wisconsin counties, private contractors in Tennessee, Minnesota and Oklahoma, at federal facilities in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and with the juvenile correctional facility in Prairie du Chien. Finally, the Wisconsin Resource Center in the Town of Oshkosh is operated by the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), Division of Care and Treatment Facilities, as a 320-bed medium-security facility for inmates in need of mental health treatment.

This paper provides information regarding the organization, budget and programs of the Department of Corrections related to the adult correctional system. The juvenile justice system and youth aids are addressed in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's Informational Paper #55, entitled "Juvenile Justice and Youth Aids Program." Likewise, the state's felony sentencing and probation process is addressed in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's Informational Paper #53, entitled "Felony Sentencing and Probation in Wisconsin." This paper is divided into the following sections: (1) departmental over-

view; (2) adult correctional facilities, including minimum-security correctional centers; (3) the corrections building program during the 2001-03 biennium; (4) prison system operating capacity; (5) contracts for housing state prisoners in out-of-state facilities; (6) Badger State Industries; (7) private business/prison employment work program; (8) correctional farms; (9) community corrections; and (10) sex offender registration.

Overview

The Department of Corrections is comprised of the Divisions of: (1) Adult Institutions, which manages the state's 18 correctional institutions, the 15 minimum-security correctional centers and out-of-state prison contracts, and provides employment training for incarcerated adults, assigns inmate security levels, and designates institutional placement and programming needs; (2) Community Corrections, which administers probation, extended supervision and parole services, administers the monitoring center for adults, juveniles and counties, and the intensive sanctions program; (3) Juvenile Corrections, which manages the state's juvenile correctional facilities and programs; (4) Correctional Programs, which coordinates offender programs and services within and between divisions, provides health services, provides educational services, and provides victim advocacy services; and (5) Management Services, which provides budgetary, financial, personnel and information technology services to the Department. In addition, the Parole Commission, which is responsible for making prison parole release decisions, is attached to the Department.

An organizational chart for the Department can be found in Appendix II. As Appendix II indicates, the Public Information Officer, the Legislative Liaison, and the Office of Detention Facilities report to the Department's Executive Assistant. All other divisions report to the Deputy Secretary. In addition, the inmate complaint review system staff (who addressed approximately 45,000 inmate complaints and 6,800 appeals in 2002) also reports to the Deputy Secretary.

Appendix III shows that the total budget and number of positions for state fiscal year 2002-03 for Corrections, including all sources of funds, is \$977.2 million with 10,244 positions. Of this amount, 83.5% is financed from general purpose revenues (GPR); 16.2% is program revenue (PR) from such sources as funds generated from the daily rates charged to counties for juvenile corrections and the sale of Badger State Industries and Farms products; and 0.3% is financed through federal (FED) revenue sources such as federal drug abuse, educational or job assistance programs and segregated (SEG) revenue from the recycling fund for a computer recycling program.

In Appendix III, individual budgetary units (for example, individual correctional institutions) are separately identified. It should be noted that debt service costs for adult (\$71,113,600 GPR) and juvenile (\$4,394,600 GPR) correctional facilities are included under the central office costs for each division. In addition, funding budgeted for the Division of Adult Institutions under the central office also includes costs that will eventually be allocated to individual institutions: overtime (\$11,010,900 GPR) and inmate food and supplies (\$25,821,600 GPR).

Adult Correctional Facilities

Convicted adults (male and female) sentenced to state prisons are received at the Dodge Correc-

tional Institution Reception Center in Waupun. After an assessment and evaluation period lasting between four and six weeks, inmates are classified according to the degree of security risk they present. Depending on their classification, adult inmates are sent to a maximum-, medium-, or minimum-security facility. In addition to the correctional institutions and centers, an inmate may also be sent to the minimum-security Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Center, which is located on the grounds of the Winnebago Mental Health Institute, and to the medium-security Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHFS.

The maximum-security institutions for adult males include Dodge, Columbia, Green Bay, Waupun, and the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility. The medium-security institutions for adult males include Oshkosh, Kettle Moraine, Fox Lake, Jackson, Racine, Redgranite, Stanley, Highview, New Lisbon, and the Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility. (Under 2001 Act 109, the New Lisbon and Highview facilities are scheduled to open in January, 2004.) Juvenile offenders may be sent to the medium-security Racine Youthful Offender Facility, where inmates may not be younger than 15 years old nor more than 21 years old. The minimum-security facilities for adult males include Oakhill Correctional Institution and the 13 male correctional centers.

For adult females, correctional facilities include Taycheedah, a maximum- and medium-security institution, and three minimum-security correctional centers, the Women's Community Correctional Center in Milwaukee, the John C. Burke Center in Waupun, and the Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center in Union Grove.

In addition to state correctional institutions, the Department of Corrections utilizes contracted prison and jail space to house state inmates and as temporary lockup (non-punitive lock-up pending an investigation or disciplinary action of an inmate in the Center System). Since 1983, Corrections has specifically been authorized to contract with Wis-

consin local governments for the housing of state prisoners. Corrections' contracts with Wisconsin local governments are statutorily limited to a maximum of \$60 a day per inmate bed. In 1995 Act 344, Corrections was authorized to contract with political subdivisions in other states for prison space. Statutes require that the Legislature or the Joint Committee on Finance approve any contract to transfer more than 10 prisoners in any fiscal year to any one state or to any one political subdivision of another state. In September, 1996, a contract with certain Texas counties was approved by the Joint Committee on Finance. In March, 1997, the Department began contracting with the federal Bureau of Prisons for prison space in Duluth, Minnesota, and Oxford, Wisconsin. In July, 1998, that same federal contract was utilized to place female inmates in a facility in West Virginia. It should be noted that since June, 2000, Wisconsin inmates are no longer placed in Texas counties and since December, 2000, female offenders are no longer placed at the West Virginia facility.

In 1997 Act 4, Corrections was authorized to utilize the Prairie du Chien Correctional Facility, operated by the Division of Juvenile Corrections, as a facility for young adult offenders. Under these provisions, the Division of Adult Institutions contracts with the Division of Juvenile Corrections for the housing of prisoners. Utilization of the facility for adult inmates began in July, 1997. In 1997 Act 27, it was specified that the facility would revert to a juvenile facility on July 1, 1999. This date was extended to July 1, 2001, in 1999 Act 9, and to July 1, 2003, in 2001 Act 16.

Also, in 1997 Act 27, the Department of Corrections was given the authority to contract with a private corporation for prison beds in other states. Specifically, Corrections was allowed to enter into one or more contracts. Contracts are required to contain all of the following provisions:

- a. a termination date;
- b. the costs of prisoner maintenance, extraordinary medical and dental expenses and

any participation in rehabilitative or correctional services, facilities, programs or treatment;

- c. specifications regarding any participation in programs of prisoner employment, the disposition or crediting of any payments received by prisoners, and the crediting of proceeds from any products resulting from employment;

- d. specifications regarding the delivery and retaking of prisoners;

- e. regular reporting procedures concerning prisoners by the private corporation;

- f. procedures for probation, parole and discharge;

- g. the use of the same standards of reasonable and humane care as the prisoners would receive in a Wisconsin institution; and

- h. any other matters determined to be necessary and appropriate regarding the obligations, responsibilities and rights of Wisconsin and the private company.

In 1997 Act 27, it was further specified that while in a private contract facility in another state, Wisconsin prisoners would be subject to all provisions of law and regulation concerning the confinement of persons in that institution under the laws of the state where the private institution is located. Further, any parole hearings for a prisoner confined under a contract must be conducted by the Wisconsin Parole Commission. Contracts with private companies for prison beds are required to follow current state procurement requirements and current Corrections standards for the purchase of services for offenders.

In March, 1998, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a contract with the private-for-profit Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) for space at two facilities in Whiteville, Tennessee. This contract was expanded in June, 1998, to allow CCA to provide prison beds at its facility in Sayre, Oklahoma.

The CCA contract was revised in December, 1999, to also allow inmates to be placed at CCA facilities in Mason, Tennessee, Appleton, Minnesota, and Tutwiler, Mississippi. On December 17, 2002, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a new contract with CCA to continue to provide prison beds at its facilities. In addition to the five facilities mentioned above, the contract allows inmates to be placed at CCA facilities in Watonga, Oklahoma, and Lumpkin, Georgia.

In December, 1999, the Finance Committee approved a contract with McLoud Correctional Services to place female offenders at a facility in McLoud, Oklahoma. However, as with the federal facility in Alderson, West Virginia, female offenders are no longer placed at the McLoud facility.

The contracts with CCA and the federal Bureau of Prisons are described in detail in a later section of this paper.

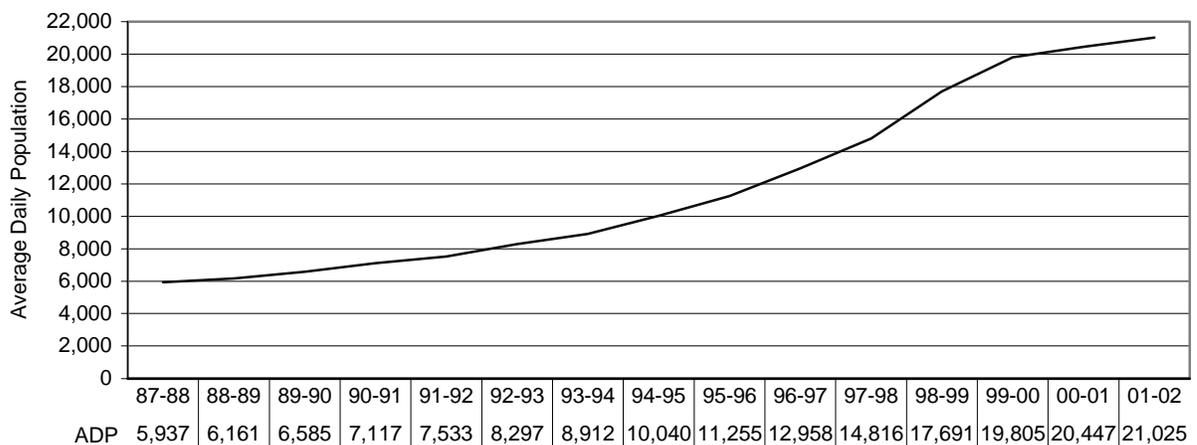
Table 1 indicates the average daily prison population (ADP) by fiscal year since 1987-88. As the table shows, prison populations increased by 254% between 1987-88 and 2001-02. Prison populations include inmates in contracted facilities. Appendix IV shows the average daily population for 2001-02 by institution.

Resident Population

Appendix V shows the most serious offenses for which inmates incarcerated in the prison system on July 1, 2002, were convicted. These inmates are termed the "resident" population. The predominant offenses by males are sexual offenses, assaults, robbery, burglary, and homicide/murder. The most common by women are forgery, theft, assaults, and homicide/murder. The average sentence length for inmates in the adult institutions on July 1, 2002, was 15.5 years for males and 9.3 for females, excluding life sentences and inmates who were unsentenced or for which no data was available (primarily those inmates in the prison system pending the revocation of probation or parole, or as an alternative to the revocation of probation or parole). Exhibit A-1 (page 8) identifies the resident inmate population by sentence length and gender and shows a cumulative percentage. Approximately 4.8% of the male inmate population for which sentencing data was available and 3.6% of the female population for which sentencing data was available were serving life sentences.

Exhibit B-1 identifies the race and ethnicity for the July 1, 2002, resident population by gender. Exhibit C-1 identifies the resident population by age. The average age of male inmates on July 1, 2002,

Table 1: Average Daily Adult Prison Populations, 1987-88 to 2001-02



was 33.2 years; for female inmates the average age was 34.8 years. As Exhibit C-1 shows, the majority of the resident population is under 35 years old.

Prison Admissions

Table 2 identifies average monthly admissions to the prison system to the assessment and evaluation center between 1993 and 2002. Over these periods, monthly admissions to state prisons have increased by 39.6% for males and 61% for females. However, the increases over the last two calendar years have slowed in comparison with previous years, particularly 1998. For males, the rate of increase from the previous year was 2.5% and 4.8% in 2001 and 2002 respectively, compared with a 10.8% increase from 1997 to 1998. For females, 2001 showed an 8.9% decrease in monthly admissions from the previous year and a 13.7% increase from 2001 to 2002, compared with a 38.6% increase from 1997 to 1998.

Table 2: Average Monthly Admissions

Calendar Year	Males	Females
1993	437	36
1994	453	35
1995	470	39
1996	511	46
1997	498	44
1998	552	61
1999	562	54
2000	568	56
2001	582	51
2002	610	58

Appendix VI shows the most serious offenses for which inmates admitted to the prison system in 2001-02 were convicted. The predominant offenses committed by males were assaults, drug offenses – manufacturing and delivery, burglary, theft, and sexual offenses; those by women were forgery, theft, assaults, and drug offenses—manufacturing and delivery. Appendix VI identifies a large number of admissions as "unsentenced" (2,535 males and 75 females) and "no data available" (113 males and 13 females). "Unsentenced" generally

includes admissions to the prison system of individuals who are alleged to have violated their probation, parole, or extended supervision, and offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision.

The difference between Appendix V and Appendix VI should be noted. Since Appendix V lists the offenses of all inmates incarcerated on July 1, 2002, it tends to emphasize offenses with longer sentences. For example, individuals convicted of homicide/murder made up 10.2% of the male inmate population on July 1, 2002, but accounted for only 1.8% of the admissions in 2001-02.

The average sentence length for males admitted to the prison system in 2001-02 was 8.3 years and for females was 6.3 years. Exhibit A-2 identifies inmate admissions in 2001-02 by sentence length. Of offenders admitted in 2001-02 for whom sentencing data is available, 0.4% of males and 0.3% of females were admitted with life sentences. As with Appendix VI, Exhibit A-2 identifies a large number of admissions as "unsentenced." This category includes admissions to the prison system of individuals who are alleged to have violated their probation, parole, or extended supervision and offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, extended supervision.

Exhibit B-2 identifies the race and ethnicity for admissions to the prison system in 2001-02 by gender. Exhibit C-2 identifies the age for admissions to the prison system in 2001-02 by gender. The average age at admission of a male inmate in 2001-02, was 30.6 years; for female inmates the age was 32.6 years. As Exhibit C-2 shows, the majority of male offenders admitted in 2001-02 were under 30 years old, while the majority of female offenders were under 35 years old.

Southern Wisconsin counties committed the majority of inmates to prison during 2001-02. Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Waukesha and Dane counties committed 68% of male and 75% of

female inmates. (For comparison purposes, during 1997-98, these counties committed 61% of male and 69% of female inmates.) According to 2002 Department of Administration data, these six counties represent 41.2% of the state's total population.

Prison Releases

Appendix VII identifies the offenses committed by all offenders released from prison in 2001-02. The predominant offenses committed by male offenders released in 2001-02 were assaults, burglary, theft, sexual offenses, drug offenses – manufacturing and delivery, robbery, and drug offenses – possession with intent to deliver; for female offenders, forgery, theft, assaults, and drug offenses -- manufacturing and delivery. As with resident population and admissions data, there are a significant number of releases (identified in Appendix VII as "unsentenced") that are attributable to offenders held in the prison system for probation, parole, or extended supervision violations or as an alternative to the revocation of probation, parole, or extended supervision.

For all offenders released in 2001-02 for which sentencing information is available, the average sentence length was 6.1 years for males and 4.8 years for females. Of offenders released in 2001-02, male offenders served an average of 51.7% of their indeterminate sentence, while females served an average of 47.7%. It should be noted that, while time served in a county jail prior to sentencing may count toward total time served, the information currently available does not take this time into account. As a result, the total amount of time served may be understated. It should also be noted that the calculation of percent of sentence served excludes offenders sentenced to a bifurcated sentence, unsentenced, offenders, and those serving life sentences.

Under the bifurcated sentenc-

ing structure for offenses occurring on or after December 31, 1999, offenders are required to serve 100% of the court-determined confinement time (prison) and 100% of the extended supervision time (community release). Beginning on February 1, 2003, however, offenders may petition the court for modification of a bifurcated sentence after serving at least 85% of the term of confinement for Class C, D, or E felonies, and 75% of the term of confinement for Class F, G, H, or I felonies. [See the Legislative Fiscal Bureau Informational Paper #53, entitled "Felony Sentencing and Probation in Wisconsin."]

Table 3 identifies all offenders released in 2001-02 by the type of release. The types of release identified in the table are: (a) mandatory release, release at 67% of an indeterminate sentence; (b) discretionary parole, which is release prior to an offender's mandatory release date (67% of the court-imposed sentence); (c) extended supervision (release after serving 100% of the court-imposed confinement time under a bifurcated sentence); (d) direct discharge, release from prison, after serving the entire sentence, without community supervision; (e) alternative to revocation, the release of probation, parole, or extended supervision offenders serving time in prison as an alternative to revocation; (f) probation, parole, or extended supervision hold, release from a state prison after a temporary hold for an alleged probation, parole, or extended supervision violation; (g) revocation hearing, release after a probation, parole, or extended supervision revocation hearing; and (h) other release types, including death and court order.

Table 3: Releases from Prison by Type of Release, 2001-02

Release Type	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Mandatory Release	3,625	41.4%	280	40.6%	3,905	41.3%
Discretionary Parole	1,612	18.4	226	32.8	1,838	19.4
Extended Supervision	718	8.2	62	9.0	780	8.3
Direct Discharge	615	7.0	38	5.5	653	6.9
Alternative to Revocation	588	6.7	57	1.3	645	6.8
Probation & Parole Hold	1,433	16.4	9	1.3	1,442	15.3
Revocation Hearing	71	0.8	10	1.5	81	0.9
Other	<u>101</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	8,763	100.0%	689	100.0%	9,452	100.0%

In 2001-02, 18.4% of the first releases of male prisoners and 32.8% of female prisoners were to discretionary parole. This can be compared with 1997-98, when 75% of the male releases and 81% of the female releases were to discretionary parole.

Exhibit B-3 identifies the race and ethnicity for releases from the prison system in 2001-02 by gender. Exhibit C-3 identifies the age for releases from the prison system in 2001-02 by gender. The average age at release of a male inmate in 2001-02, was 31.9 years; for female inmates the age was 33.8 years. As Exhibit C-3 shows, the majority of offenders released in 2001-02 were under 35 years old.

In order to address crowding in the prison system, a special action release (SAR) program was implemented in 1981 for qualified inmates who are parole eligible and who are within 90 days of their mandatory release date. (The mandatory release date generally represents the inmate's court-imposed sentence, less one-third.) In May, 1983, this program was extended to 135 days and in January, 1986, to 12 months. No individuals have been released under SAR since 1991. This provision applies only to inmates sentenced for offenses occurring before December 31, 1999.

Correctional Facility Operational Costs

Appendix VIII identifies the operational costs of adult correctional institutions and minimum-security centers during 2000-01 (the latest year for which information is available). It should be noted that the costs identified are those attributable directly to the facilities and do not include other departmental costs such as that for administration.

In addition, the costs at the facilities are partially offset by revenues from various charges to inmates for: (a) room, board and transportation (up to \$15 per day for room and board and up to \$7 per day for transportation for inmates in the correctional center system on work release, and up to 50% of wages for inmates in the private business/prison employment program); (b) telephone commission revenues from telephone companies providing services at state correctional facilities; and (c) medical and dental services (at least \$7.50 for each inmate-requested medical or dental service call). During 2000-01, \$2,219,200 was generated from charges to inmates was used to support institutional costs.

In 2000-01, daily per capita cost at all correctional facilities (with some exclusions) was approximately \$76 (\$27,600 annually). The highest daily per capita cost occurred at the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (\$157), which houses inmates who demonstrate serious behavioral problems in other correctional settings. The medium-security Oshkosh Correctional Institution had the lowest daily per capita prison cost (\$59). Appendix VIII does not include operational costs associated with the following facilities: (a) the New Lisbon Correctional Institution or the Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility which were not open in 2000-01; (b) the Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHFS with Corrections providing security services; and (c) Prairie du Chien Correctional Facility, which is operated by the Division of Juvenile Corrections under a contract with the Division of Adult Institutions until July 1, 2003. Further, it should be noted, that the Redgranite Correctional Institution opened in January, 2001. As a result, the facility was operational for only a portion of the fiscal year.

EXHIBIT A	Exhibit A-1				Exhibit A-2			
	July 1, 2002, Prison Population				2001-02 Sentences for Inmates Admitted			
	Male	Cum. %	Female	Cum. %	Male	Cum. %	Female	Cum. %
Sentence Length								
<1 year	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	0.3%
1 year	132	0.7	20	1.5	229	3.3	35	5.6
2 years	566	3.5	71	6.9	689	12.9	81	18.0
3 years	1,074	9.0	127	16.6	919	25.8	120	36.3
4 years	1,232	15.2	118	25.6	791	36.9	81	48.7
5 years	1,904	24.9	180	39.3	1,041	51.5	97	63.5
6 years	1,296	31.4	90	46.2	572	59.6	45	70.4
7 years	1,090	37.0	91	53.1	453	65.9	34	75.6
8 years	1,295	43.5	91	60.0	409	71.7	29	80.0
9 years	636	46.8	42	63.2	224	74.8	14	82.1
10 years	1,727	55.5	111	71.7	486	81.6	42	88.5
11 to 14 years	1,841	64.8	105	79.7	443	87.9	26	92.5
15 to 19 years	1,813	74.0	100	87.3	331	92.5	20	95.6
20 to 24 years	1,293	80.6	38	90.2	175	95.0	7	96.6
25 to 29 years	648	83.9	38	93.1	95	96.3	13	98.6
30 to 34 years	562	86.7	15	94.2	73	97.3	3	99.1
35 to 39 years	274	88.1	8	94.8	30	97.7	0	99.1
40 to 49 years	544	90.9	15	96.0	60	98.6	4	99.7
50 to 74 years	502	93.4	6	96.4	55	99.4	0	99.7
75 to 99 years	159	94.2	0	96.4	11	99.5	0	99.7
100 years or more	198	95.2	0	96.4	9	99.6	0	99.7
Life	944	100.0	47	100.0	26	100.0	2	100.0
Unsentenced	807		20		2,535		75	
No data	116		14		113		13	
Total	20,654		1,347		9,772		743	

*Persons for which no data or no sentencing data is available are not included in the cumulative total.

EXHIBIT B	Exhibit B-1				Exhibit B-2				Exhibit B-3			
	July 1, 2002, Prison Population				2001-02 Prison Admissions				2001-02 Prison Releases			
	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total
Race and Ethnicity												
Black	9,517	46.1%	614	45.6%	5,050	51.7%	344	46.3%	4,620	52.7%	346	50.2%
White	8,811	42.7	614	45.6	3,684	37.7	325	43.7	3,273	37.4	279	40.5
Hispanic	1,580	7.6	67	5.0	696	7.1	41	5.5	557	6.4	36	5.2
Native American	548	2.7	48	3.6	262	2.7	33	4.4	270	3.1	25	3.6
Asian	157	0.8	3	0.2	59	0.6	0	0.0	38	0.4	3	0.4
Other	9	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
No Data	32	0.2	1	0.1	14	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Total	20,654	100.0%	1,347	100.0%	9,772	100.0%	743	100.0%	8,763	100.0%	689	100.0%

EXHIBIT C	Exhibit C-1						Exhibit C-2						Exhibit C-3					
	July 1, 2002, Prison Population						2001-02 Prison Admissions						2001-02 Prison Releases					
	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %	Male	% of Total	Cum. %	Female	% of Total	Cum. %
Age																		
≤17	80	0.4%	0.4%	6	0.4%	0.4%	162	1.7%	1.7%	12	1.6%	1.6%	23	0.3%	0.3%	4	0.6%	0.6%
18	279	1.4	1.7	13	1.0	1.4	374	3.8	5.5	11	1.5	3.1	119	1.4	1.6	3	0.4	1.0
19	542	2.6	4.4	16	1.2	2.6	518	5.3	10.8	23	3.1	6.2	234	2.7	4.3	10	1.5	2.5
20 to 24	4,318	20.9	25.3	183	13.6	16.2	2,455	25.1	35.9	113	15.2	21.4	2,144	24.5	28.8	93	13.5	16.0
25 to 29	3,651	17.7	42.9	207	15.4	31.6	1,585	16.2	52.1	119	16.0	37.4	1,640	18.7	47.5	108	15.7	31.6
30 to 34	3,258	15.8	58.7	263	19.5	51.1	1,379	14.1	66.2	161	21.7	59.1	1,388	15.8	63.3	134	19.4	51.1
35 to 39	3,016	14.6	73.3	256	19.0	70.1	1,370	14.0	80.3	132	17.8	76.9	1,280	14.6	77.9	159	23.1	74.2
40 to 44	2,523	12.2	85.5	193	14.3	84.4	1,018	10.4	90.7	108	14.5	91.4	980	11.2	89.1	112	16.3	90.4
45 to 49	1,468	7.1	92.6	117	8.7	93.1	505	5.2	95.8	40	5.4	96.8	526	6.0	95.1	44	6.4	96.8
50 to 54	744	3.6	96.2	49	3.6	96.7	227	2.3	98.2	15	2.0	98.8	245	2.8	97.9	17	2.5	99.3
55 to 59	409	2.0	98.2	26	1.9	98.7	94	1.0	99.1	8	1.1	99.9	92	1.0	99.0	3	0.4	99.7
60 to 64	188	0.9	99.1	13	1.0	99.6	49	0.5	99.6	1	0.1	100.0	53	0.6	99.6	1	0.1	99.9
65 to 69	100	0.5	99.6	4	0.3	99.9	24	0.2	99.9	0	0.0	100.0	22	0.3	99.8	1	0.1	100.0
70 to 74	39	0.2	99.8	1	0.1	100.0	5	0.1	99.9	0	0.0	100.0	6	0.1	99.9	0	0.0	100.0
75 to 79	23	0.1	99.9	0	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	5	0.1	99.9	0	0.0	100.0
80 to 84	7	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
85 to 89	7	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
No Data	2	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Total	20,654	100.0%		1,347	100.0%		9,772	100.0%		743	100.0%		8,763	100.0%		689	100.0%	

Corrections Building Program

In 2001-03, Corrections had eight active construction projects that will increase prison capacity by 2,920 beds when completed (the beds for Stanley are already included in the current prison capacity). Table 4 identifies these projects and the status of each facility is summarized below. It should be noted that the 150-bed Sturtevant probation and parole hold facility is not included when measuring increased capacity, because persons being held for possible probation, parole, or extended supervision violations are not considered inmates. Similarly, segregation and medical beds, which are considered temporary placements, are not counted in operating capacity figures for either the new construction projects or at existing facilities (operating capacity is discussed in the next section of this paper).

Table 4: Correctional Construction Projects, 2001-03

Project	New Beds*	Budgeted Construction
		Costs (In Millions)
Stanley	1,500	\$87.10
New Lisbon	750	51.25
Highview	300	7.29
Milwaukee Women's Center	58	5.10
St. Croix Correctional Center	12	0.25
Winnebago Inmate Workhouse	150	5.04
Sturtevant Probation and Parole Hold Facility **	---	12.35
Sturtevant Inmate Workhouse	<u>150</u>	<u>3.20</u>
Total	2,920	\$171.58

* Segregation and medical beds not included.

** The 150 probation and parole hold beds at the Sturtevant facility are not included.

Stanley Correctional Institution

In August, 1998, the Dominion Corporation began construction of a medium-security correctional facility in Stanley. The 1,500-bed

facility was completed in the autumn of 2000. According to 1999 material from Dominion, the purpose of the project was "to build a modern prison with Wisconsin labor that will be operated by the State of Wisconsin in order to house Wisconsin inmates." On September 21, 2001, the Building Commission approved \$87,134,400 for the purchase of Stanley and for infrastructure improvements and moveable equipment (\$82,133,000 in general fund-supported borrowing and \$5,001,400 in federal funds).

The facility has 750 cells for housing 1,500 inmates in double-occupied cells with toilet facilities ("wet cells"). In addition, the facility has 120 single-occupancy segregation cells and six infirmary cells. The facility is scheduled to open in January, 2003.

New Lisbon Correctional Institution

On September 17, 1998, the Building Commission approved \$27,946,400 in general fund-supported borrowing for the construction of a 375-bed medium-security correctional institution in New Lisbon. The facility also contains a 50-bed segregation unit. Costs of the project were increased on November 17, 1998, by \$303,600 for an environmental impact statement, by \$20.0 million (\$15.0 million in general fund-supported borrowing and \$5.0 million in federal funds) on November 11, 1999, for an additional 375-bed expansion, and by \$3.0 million in federal funds on April 18, 2001 for increased moveable equipment costs. Total project costs for the 750-bed institution are \$51.25 million. The facility was completed in 2002, and is scheduled to open in January, 2004.

Highview Geriatric Facility

On August 8, 2000, the Building Commission approved the transfer of Highview Hall at the Department of Health and Family Service's Northern Wisconsin Center to the Department of Corrections. The Commission also approved \$7,294,000 in general fund-supported borrowing

for the remodeling and conversion of Highview to a 300-bed medium-security geriatric prison. The project included security enhancements, a control center, indoor and outdoor recreation areas, remodeling of living spaces, a health services unit, a visiting room and upgrades to plumbing, sprinkler and electrical systems. The facility was completed in 2002, and is scheduled to open in January, 2004.

Milwaukee Women's Center

On September 19, 2001, the Building Commission approved \$5,100,000 in general fund-supported borrowing for the construction of a 100-bed minimum security correctional center for adult female inmates in Milwaukee County to replace the existing 48-bed Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center. The facility will include housing to accommodate 100 inmates, food preparation and dining, visiting, active and passive recreation, staff offices, and storage. The center is estimated to be completed by June, 2003.

St. Croix Correctional Center

On June 19, 2002, the Building Commission approved \$246,500 general fund-supported borrowing for the purchase of a modular housing unit to house up to 12 female inmates to provide a challenge incarceration program for inmates at the St. Croix Correctional Center. The program provides inmates with strenuous exercise, manual labor, personal development counseling, substance abuse treatment and education in preparation for release on parole or extended supervision. The program allows inmates to reduce the prison portion of their sentence upon successful completion. The program is scheduled to start in February, 2003.

Winnebago Correctional Center Inmate Workhouse

On September 13, 2000, the Building Commis-

sion approved \$5,036,600 in general fund-supported borrowing for the construction of a 150-bed inmate workhouse and an expansion of the kitchen and dining space at the Winnebago Correctional Center. The workhouse is designed to provide housing for inmates participating in the work release program. The housing unit will consist of 38 four-bed sleeping units, toilet and shower facilities, recreation areas, classrooms, interview rooms, health services, office space, maintenance and storage areas. In addition, the project will expand the kitchen and dining areas at the Winnebago Correctional Center to accommodate the additional inmates. The workhouse is estimated to be completed in January, 2003, and is scheduled to open in May, 2004.

Sturtevant Probation and Parole Hold Facility

On December 20, 2000, the Building Commission approved \$12,345,500 in general fund-supported borrowing for the construction of a 150-bed probation and parole hold (P&P) facility in Sturtevant, adjacent to the Racine Correctional Institution. The project will be built concurrently with and attached to the Sturtevant inmate workhouse (described below), and will share food service, maintenance and support areas. The P&P hold facility will contain two 75-bed housing units. Each of the units will have televisiting, attorney interview rooms and common areas. Food service will be provided from a kitchen at the facility, staffed by inmates from workhouse and placed on trays for offenders in the P&P facility. The facility will also have administrative and support areas, and the central control center. The facility estimated to be completed in August, 2003, and is scheduled to open in May, 2004.

Sturtevant Inmate Workhouse

On December 20, 2000, the Building Commission approved \$3,199,000 in general fund-supported borrowing for the construction of a 150-bed inmate workhouse in Sturtevant. The work-

house, attached to the Sturtevant P&P Hold Facility, would consist of thirty-eight four-bed sleeping rooms, with a central toilet/shower facility. The workhouse will also have recreation areas, classrooms, laundry, office space, maintenance, electrical and mechanical area, canteen and storage. The workhouse is estimated to be completed in October 2003, and is scheduled to open in May, 2004.

Prison System Operating Capacity

In 1993 Act 16, Corrections was required to promulgate administrative rules providing limits on the number of prisoners at all state prisons. The Act required Corrections to include systemwide limits and limits for each prison, except that a single limit could be established for the minimum-security correctional centers. Further, procedures to exceed any systemwide, institution or center system limit in an emergency situation could be created. As of January, 2003, this rule had not been promulgated.

To address the question of prison capacity, Corrections has, by policy, defined the operating capacity of the prison system as the lesser of: (a) the number of inmates that a correctional institution can house; or (b) an institution's capacity to provide non-housing functions such as food service, medical care, recreation, visiting, inmate programs, segregation housing and facility administration. Medical services and segregation beds (single cells for inmates removed from the general population for behavioral or security reasons) are not counted in housing capacity. Housing capacity is defined as: (a) one inmate per cell at maximum-security facilities, with a 2% cell vacancy rate; and (b) up to 20% double occupancy of cells in medium-security facilities existing as of July 1, 1991, or 50% double occupancy of cells in medium-security facilities constructed after July 1, 1991. No specific standard has been established for minimum-security institutions, but capacities have been determined on an

institution-by-institution basis. Corrections' operating capacity figures also include the current number of actually occupied contracted prison beds. Further, since the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (WSPF) at Boscobel is utilized for offenders on an as-needed basis with a maximum capacity of 500 beds, the capacity at WSPF is equal to the number of inmates at the facility. In addition, in December, 1998, Corrections further modified the capacity figures to include nine barracks units built at eight institutions and increased doubling at six institutions for which additional staff were provided. Using this definition, Corrections has an operating capacity as of January, 3, 2003, of 14,623 inmates in state facilities and 4,032 inmates at contracted facilities, for a total operating capacity of 18,655.

On January 3, 2003, the prison system housed 21,602 inmates and was at 116% of Corrections' defined capacity. It should be noted that the operating capacity figure includes the Stanley Correctional Institution, which becomes fully operational in January, 2003. If operating capacity is adjusted to remove the Stanley facility, the prison system was operating at 123% capacity. Excluding contracted facilities and adjusting for the opening of Stanley, state facilities were at 130% of capacity. Additional inmates were housed by: (a) exceeding the defined number of double occupancy cells; (b) housing more than two inmates in some cells; and (c) utilizing some non-housing space for housing purposes. To the extent that Corrections continues to exceed its defined capacity or modifies the component parts of its definition, the amount that the system is "over capacity" may vary.

Table 5 identifies Corrections operating capacity and prison population by facility as of January 3, 2003. Using the Department's definition of capacity, when all currently authorized construction projects are completed (those identified in Table 4, excluding the Stanley Correctional Institution, which is already included in the capacity figures), operating capacity in the state facilities will increase from 14,623 to 16,043.

Table 5: Corrections Operating Capacity and Prison Population, January 3, 2003

	Operating Capacity	Prison Population
Male		
Waupun	882	1,228
Green Bay	749	1,034
Dodge	1,165	1,497
Columbia	541	817
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	<u>384</u>	<u>384</u>
Total Maximum	3,721	4,960
Racine	1,021	1,473
Fox Lake	691	996
Kettle Moraine	783	1,193
Oshkosh	1,494	1,909
Jackson	837	993
Racine Youthful Offender	400	400
Redgranite	750	981
Stanley	1,500	353
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	438	352
Wisconsin Resource Center	<u>309</u>	<u>309</u>
Total Medium	8,223	8,959
Oakhill	300	591
Fox Lake Centers	288	288
	<u>950</u>	<u>1,445</u>
Total Minimum	1,538	2,324
Federal--Other Facilities	25	25
Corrections Corporation of America—Tennessee	659	659
Corrections Corporation of America--Oklahoma	1,447	1,447
Corrections Corporation of America—Minnesota	1,376	1,376
Wisconsin Counties	199	199
Prairie du Chien	<u>326</u>	<u>315</u>
Total Contract	4,032	4,021
Total Male	17,514	20,264
Female		
Dodge Reception	30	67
Taycheedah	653	631
Centers	<u>458</u>	<u>640</u>
Total Facilities	1,141	1,338
Total Female	1,141	1,338
Grand Total	18,655	21,602

Contracts for Housing State Inmates

The Department of Corrections may contract for prison or jail bed space, in order to house state inmates. In 2001-02, Corrections expended \$83,065,800 GPR for housing state inmates in contracted facilities; in 2002-03, \$60,102,700 GPR is budgeted for contracts. Table 6 identifies the expenditures and the average number of beds purchased through out-of-state and in-state contracts in 2001-02 and the budgeted expenditures and number of beds for 2002-03. It should be noted that in 2002-03, Corrections does not have specifically allocated funding to contract with individual Wisconsin counties.

While legislative approval is not required for Corrections to contract with Wisconsin counties, the statutes do require the approval of the Joint Committee on Finance or passage of legislation in order to transfer 10 or more inmates to any one state or any one political subdivision of another state. Beginning in 1996, Corrections contracted for prison beds with counties in Texas. In 1997, Corrections began to utilize an existing contract with the federal government to place inmates in federal facilities in Minnesota and Wisconsin. This same contract was used in 1998 to place female offenders at a federal facility in Alderson, West Virginia. In 1998, Wisconsin began contracting with the private for-profit Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) for placement of inmates in Tennessee and Oklahoma. The CCA contract was revised in 1999, to include CCA facilities in Minnesota and Mississippi. Also in 1999, Corrections began contracting with McCloud Correctional Services in McCloud, Oklahoma, for beds for female inmates. In 2000, Corrections ceased utilizing Texas counties, the federal facility in West Virginia, and the McCloud, Oklahoma facility. In December, 2002, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a new contract between Corrections and CCA, which includes ad-

ditional CCA facilities in Oklahoma and Georgia. In total, Corrections currently has the authority to place 4,833 inmates in out-of-state facilities.

Provisions of each of the currently active out-of-state contracts are identified below.

Federal Bureau of Prisons

The Department of Corrections has had an intergovernmental agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons since 1990. This agreement was initially used primarily to place a small number of inmates in the federal prison system for security reasons. In March, 1997, Corrections began using the agreement to place 300 male inmates in a federal facility in Duluth, Minnesota and 30 inmates at a facility in Oxford, Wisconsin. In July, 1998, this same agreement was used to place 200 females inmates at a federal facility in Alderson, West Virginia. In December, 1998, authorization was given to place an additional 100 inmates in Duluth and 20 in Oxford. In December, 2000, Corrections ceased utilizing the Alderson, West Virginia, facility. Since August, 2002, Corrections has not placed inmates in Duluth or Oxford. Corrections has approximately 25 inmates placed in various other federal facilities, primarily for security reasons. The contract with the Bureau of Prisons contains the following provisions:

Table 6: Prison Bed Contracts

Contract	2001-02		2002-03	
	Expended	Average Number of Beds	Budgeted	Average Number of Beds
Corrections Corporation of America				
CCA Facilities*	---	---	\$44,940,600	2,620
Tennessee	\$18,785,600	1,170	---	---
Oklahoma	22,861,700	1,423	---	---
Minnesota	16,214,400	1,009	---	---
Federal Bureau of Prisons				
Duluth, Minnesota	\$2,366,800	115	---	---
Oxford, Wisconsin	---	---	---	---
Total Out-of-State	\$60,228,500	3,717	\$44,940,600	2,620
Wisconsin Local Governments				
Wisconsin Counties*	---	---	\$3,635,400	195
Columbia County (Males & Females)	\$540,300	29	---	---
Dodge County (Males & Females)	1,696,800	87	---	---
Jefferson County	42,200	2	---	---
Manitowoc County	546,800	29	---	---
Oneida County	398,600	21	---	---
Outagamie County	1,925,400	100	---	---
Vilas County	405,500	21	---	---
Milwaukee County	6,395,000	296	---	---
Rock County RECAP**	300,300	15	300,000	15
Temporary Lockups	224,400	10	550,500	50
Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC)				
Prairie du Chien	\$9,617,400	304	\$10,038,900	326
Adult Convictions in DJC	744,700	12	446,200	7
Total In-State	\$22,837,400	926	\$14,971,000	578
Monitoring Unit (travel)	---	---	\$191,100	---
Total	\$83,065,800	4,643	\$60,102,700	3,198

*Funding for Wisconsin county jail contracts in 2002-03 reflects estimated expenditures reallocated from out-of-state contract bed funding.

** RECAP is a program for offenders held in the Rock County jail as an alternative to revocation providing educational, vocational, and treatment programming.

Performance. Subject to the availability of suitable space, the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) agrees to accept sentenced prisoners from Wisconsin and to provide for their custody, housing, safekeeping and subsistence at a federal detention facility.

Period of Performance. The agreement becomes effective on the date of acceptance by the BOP and remains in effect until amended, superseded, or terminated.

Payment. Wisconsin is required to make payment to the BOP for each inmate accepted and housed by BOP. Payment is required to equal the cost per inmate per day of the federal institution at which the inmate is housed.

Application for Transfer of Inmates. Wisconsin is required to submit a request seeking permission to transfer an inmate to the care and custody of BOP. A separate application is required for each inmate proposed for transfer.

Each application must include the following:

- a. Copies of all relevant documents which relate to the inmate's case history, physical and clinical record;
- b. Certified copies of all judicial and administrative rulings and orders relating to the inmate and the sentence(s) pursuant to which confinement is to be had or continue; and
- c. Reason(s) for the requested transfer.

Delivery of Inmate. Wisconsin, at its expense, is required to transport inmates to the federal facilities.

Responsibility for Custody. The federal Bureau of Prisons is responsible for the custody, housing, safekeeping, and subsistence of sentenced inmates accepted from Wisconsin.

Medical Services. Wisconsin inmates will receive the same degree of medical care and attention regularly provided by BOP. The cost of any special or extraordinary medical services, including transportation, medication, equipment, and surgical or nursing care, will be paid by Wisconsin.

In the event of an emergency, BOP will proceed immediately with necessary medical treatment. In such an event, BOP will notify Corrections as soon as practicable regarding the nature of the transferred inmate's illness or injury, the type of treatment provided, and the estimated cost of treatment.

Discipline. The federal Bureau of Prisons will have physical control over, and power to exercise disciplinary authority upon, a transferred inmate. While in the custody of BOP, the inmate is subject to federal laws, rules, and regulations not inconsistent with the sentence imposed.

Escape. If a transferred inmate escapes, BOP will promptly notify Corrections and will have the primary responsibility and authority to direct the pursuit and retaking of the escaped inmate. BOP will use all reasonable means to recapture the escaped inmate. All reasonable costs in connection will be borne by BOP.

Death of Inmate. In the event of the death of a transferred inmate, BOP will immediately notify Corrections of the death, furnish information as requested, and follow appropriate instructions with regard to the disposition of the body.

The body will not be released except upon written order of the Department of Corrections. All expenses related to the necessary preparation and disposition of the body, as well as the duty to notify the nearest relative of the deceased inmate, is the responsibility of Corrections.

Inter-institutional Transfers. The federal Bureau of Prisons may relocate an inmate from one detention facility under its control to another whenever it seems such action is appropriate. Notice of any such transfer will immediately be sent to the Department. All costs associated with any inter-institutional transfers of a Wisconsin inmate because of medical or discipline reasons will be paid by Wisconsin.

Retaking of Inmates Upon Release. Upon the termination of an inmate's commitment, Wisconsin will accept delivery of the inmate at its own expense. However, by agreement between the parties and the inmate, an inmate may be discharged, conditionally or otherwise, at a mutually agreed-upon location.

Termination. The agreement may be terminated by either party upon 60 days written notice to the other party. Within a reasonable time of the giving or receipt of such notice, the Department will retake custody of all inmates transferred to BOP. Wisconsin has the right to cancel the contract in whole or in part without penalty due to nonappropriation of funds.

Modification. The agreement may be modified or amended by mutual agreement of the parties.

Records and Reports. At any time as requested by Corrections, the BOP will furnish a report giving a summary of the inmate's adjustment since the last requested report, including a recommendation for retention or return.

Corrections Corporation Of America

On December 17, 2002, the Joint Committee on Finance approved a contract with CCA that includes CCA facilities in Whiteville and Mason, Tennessee, Sayre and Watonga, Oklahoma, Appleton, Minnesota, Tutuiler, Mississippi, and Lumpkin, Georgia. The Lumpkin, Georgia facility is under construction and scheduled to be completed in mid-2003. Placement of inmates in the Lumpkin, Georgia facility is conditioned on the Department's notification to the Finance Committee that the facility, once construction is completed, meets the Department's specifications. The contract between Corrections and CCA is for the period of December 22, 2002, through December 21, 2005. The major provisions are summarized below.

a. The contract provides for the housing of

up to 5,500 inmates in out-of-state facilities. It should be noted, however, that Corrections is only authorized to place up to 4,833 inmates out-of-state. Approval by the Joint Committee on Finance would be required in order for Corrections to send more than 4,833 inmates out-of-state.

b. The contract rate is \$48.50 per day per inmate from December 22, 2002, to December 21, 2003, \$49.96 per day from December 22, 2003, to December 21, 2004, and \$51.46 per day from December 22, 2004, to December 21, 2005.

c. Corrections may terminate the contract at anytime, with or without cause, and without penalty by giving 30 days written notice to CCA. Corrections is entitled to recover all costs including, without limitation, administrative costs related to obtaining replacement services.

d. Corrections' failure to comply with the contract is the sole cause for which CCA may terminate the contract, unless otherwise allowed by Corrections. CCA must notify Corrections within 30 days of the noncompliance. Corrections has 60 days to cure or proceed to cure the noncompliance. If Corrections fails to cure, CCA may terminate the contract by providing a 120-day written notice. The earliest termination date of the contract by CCA is 181 days.

e. If CCA breaches the contract, Corrections may withhold or collect liquidated damages for each day of the breach. The amount of damages that Corrections can collect depends on the type of breach. Corrections must notify CCA in writing of the breach. CCA has 30 days to cure the breach before damages are assessed. However, any breach relating to inmate health and safety will be assessed immediately and is not subject to CCA's right to cure. Corrections may withhold or collect damages until CCA cures the breach or Corrections terminates the contract.

f. CCA is responsible for the transportation of inmates in groups of 10 or more, including

inmates returned to Wisconsin for medical reasons.

g. If inmate property is damaged during transportation, the contractor is required to compensate the inmate based on Corrections' standard repayments.

h. Minimum technical standards are established for video conferencing and visiting. These standards are intended to provide a uniform format for video communications between Corrections and CCA.

i. Inmate telephone services at contracted facilities are specified to require collect calls billed to third parties at a rate no greater than those paid by called parties accepting intra-LATA calls originating from Wisconsin prisons. The RFP indicates that the maximum charges are a call set-up fee of \$1.25 and a per minute rate of \$0.22.

j. CCA must have sufficient work and program opportunities for inmates. Every inmate must have the opportunity to participate in work, educational, vocational, or rehabilitative programs outside of their living quarters at least six hours per day, 30 days per week. Involuntary unassigned status is prohibited unless approved by Corrections. An inmate is involuntarily unassigned if he wishes to participate in a program but is not permitted.

k. CCA is required to provide residential alcohol and other drug abuse treatment for inmates. Residential programs are intensive programs targeted to offenders with specific educational, medical or mental health needs.

l. Inmates who need regular, reoccurring off-site medical care will not be sent out-of-state. Any inmate with HIV/AIDS, end-stage renal disease requiring dialysis, Hepatitis C, a terminal illness where the life expectancy is 12 months or less, or a mental health condition requiring in-patient care will not be sent out-of-state.

m. With regard to medical records, CCA must keep such records confidential as required under Wisconsin law. Further, the contract specifies that: (1) inmates may request release of medical records as under Wisconsin law; (2) inmates will sign a confidential release of information form; (3) inmates do not need to sign a release form if going to a medical provider as directed by the contractor's health care staff; and (4) inmates who review their medical records will do so in the presence of the proper health care staff.

n. Inmates in contracted facilities are required to pay a medical co-pay, as are inmates held in Wisconsin facilities. Under current law, Corrections is required to collect not less than \$7.50 for each inmate-requested medical, dental or nursing service received. The co-pay will be credited to Corrections, less 10% for CCA's administrative costs.

o. CCA may seek reimbursement only for hospital charges (not separate physician or other provider charges) for 60% of costs over \$80,000. The contract also specifies that the costs of transplants are included. However, transplant claims are reimbursed only at the Medicaid rate in the state where the service was provided. Inmates considered for transplants must be approved by Corrections and the Department may return such an inmate.

p. CCA is required to provide Corrections with daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and miscellaneous reports. Daily reports provide the daily institution counts. Weekly reports provide institution climate reports, including information on the number of inmate complaints, conduct reports, any gang activity, and the number of inmates in segregation. Monthly reports include the number hours worked by each medical staff position. Quarterly reports include summaries of: (a) inmate custody status; (b) education activities; (c) inmate treatment programs; (d) disciplinary actions; (e) urinalysis results; (f) commissary sales; (g) inmate grievances

filed, applicable dates, and status; (h) inmates in a segregated status, applicable dates, and status; (i) complete copies of any outside agency audit, or inspection conducted during that quarter; and (j) complete copies of any internal or corporate audits and inspections completed. In addition, Corrections may request other reports it deems necessary.

q. CCA must establish a formal grievance procedure for inmates in accordance with American Correctional Association standards.

r. CCA is required to keep proper and complete books, records and accounts, and allow for inspection by Corrections, including videotapes of all use of force incidents. CCA is required to provide a copy of that tape to Corrections.

s. CCA is required to provide copies of their safety, emergency, and evacuation procedures. Corrections may initiate a facility emergency response drill upon demand at any time in order to assess staff preparedness. In addition, Corrections may immediately gain entrance to any area of a facility where Wisconsin inmates are housed.

t. CCA may use deadly force but only in accordance with federal law and consistent with Wisconsin Department of Corrections policy.

u. CCA is required to provide adequate, confidential facilities for attorney/client visits and/or telephone conferences.

v. CCA may not assign any interest in the agreement to any other party without the approval of Corrections and no part of the contract or any services associated with the contract may be subcontracted without the approval of Corrections.

w. CCA is required to conduct background investigations on all employees, including part-time and temporary employees, who have any contact with Wisconsin inmates.

x. Corrections may approve the appointment or require the removal of the warden at any facility that houses Wisconsin inmates.

Contract Supervision and Monitoring

In order to supervise and monitor the prison contracts, Corrections has a 14-person contract monitoring unit within the Division of Adult Institutions. These positions includes 1.0 contract administrator, 1.0 contract supervisor, 4.0 contract monitors, 5.0 offender records specialists, 2.0 financial specialist, and 1.0 program assistant. This unit is responsible for monitoring contractors' compliance with the provisions of the respective contracts, processing inmate records information and tracking each inmate transferred out of state. In addition, Corrections has three other positions in the Bureau of Health Services (1.0 contract health services supervisor and 2.0 nurse consultants) dedicated to monitoring health care services at contracted facilities. In 2001-02, expenditures associated with the contract monitoring unit were \$1,261,100 GPR; in 2002-03, \$1,320,300 GPR is budgeted.

Badger State Industries

The Department of Corrections operates a Badger State Industries (BSI) program at each of the maximum- and medium-security correctional institutions, except at the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility and Dodge Correctional Institutions. The Department also operates a program at the minimum-security Oakhill Correctional Institution. The program is funded by program revenue generated from the sale of goods or services produced by the inmates employed by Badger State Industries. Sales revenue must, by law, cover the costs of raw materials, inmate wages, equipment, staff salaries and administrative overhead. For 2002-03, the Badger State Industries

program has an authorized budget of \$24,323,500 and 93.0 positions.

The sale of Badger State Industries goods and services is limited by statute. BSI may only engage in manufacturing articles for the state and its counties, cities, villages, towns, tax-supported institutions, nonprofit agencies, other states and their political subdivisions and the federal government. State statutes further require that inmates employed by Badger State Industries be provided with training and work experience that allows them to develop skills necessary to retain employment in outside business and industry. In 1989 Act 283 the Department was authorized to enter into contracts with private businesses (manufacturers or distributors) to have BSI provide products, components, or services, if at the time that the contracts were originally entered into, the products, components or services had been supplied to the manufacturer or distributor for the previous 12 months by a facility outside the United States. This legislation also limited BSI to selling wood and metal office furniture and laundry services only to state agencies.

Badger State Industries operates the following industries: laundry, wood and metal furniture, upholstery, textiles, printing, screenprinting, metal stamping (license plates), a sign shop, and a distribution center. As of November, 2002, Badger State Industries had 487 inmate positions in the various programs. The average wage per hour for inmates is 79¢, ranging from 20¢ to \$1.60 per hour. In 2002-03, \$998,800 is budgeted for inmate wages. Appendix IX provides a summary of industry locations, number of inmate employees and average wages.

Under the statutes, BSI is allowed to maintain a continuing negative cash balance (the cash balance equals revenues minus expenditures plus the accumulated balance from all previous years) on

June 30 of any fiscal year if this negative balance can be offset by program assets. The Badger State Industries negative cash balance has been offset by assets, as required by statute, in 10 of the past 15 years. In 1997-98, BSI had a positive closing cash balance for the first time since 1976-77.

Table 7 provides a summary of the financial position of Industries since 1987-88. It should be noted that beginning in 1995-96 and prior to January 1, 1998, expenses and revenues for the private business/prison employment program (addressed in the following section) were included as part of BSI. Table 7 excludes the private business/prison employment program. Appendix X provides a cash balance summary by individual industry for the last three fiscal years for which information by industry is available.

Table 7: Badger State Industries Financial Status Since 1987-88

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit Or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1987-88	-\$6,169,776	-\$271,652	-\$6,441,428
1988-89	-6,441,428	150,523	-6,290,905
1989-90	-6,290,905	698,524	-5,592,381
1990-91	-5,592,381	1,716,328	-3,876,053
1991-92	-3,876,053	305,989	-3,570,064
1992-93	-3,570,064	-517,395	-4,087,459
1993-94	-4,087,459	1,159,795	-2,927,664
1994-95	-2,927,664	1,248,893	-1,678,771
1995-96*	-1,678,771	239,032	-1,439,739
1996-97*	-1,439,739	1,203,111	-236,628
1997-98*	-236,628	700,686	464,058
1998-99*	464,058	104,236	568,294
1999-00	568,294	1,025,995	1,594,289
2000-01	1,594,289	2,514,707	4,108,996
2001-02	4,108,996	862,747	4,971,743

* Balance modified to reflect BSI only.

Private Business/Prison Employment Program

Under 1995 Act 27, Corrections was authorized to lease space within state prisons and juvenile correctional institutions to not more than three private businesses that would employ prison inmates to manufacture products or components or to provide services for sale on the open market. In 1997 Act 27, the limit was increased to six businesses. Under 2001 Act 16, this limit was decreased to not more than two private businesses.

In selecting businesses to participate in the program, the Department is required to comply with state procurement laws by soliciting proposals. The Department must also consult with trade organizations and labor unions prior to issuing requests for proposals and prior to selecting proposals. In addition, before a private business/prison employment project begins, the Joint Committee on Finance must hold a public hearing and approve the contract, and the Prison Industries Board must approve the business.

In accordance with federal law, inmates must be paid at the prevailing local wage for work of a similar nature and may have as much as 80% of total earnings withheld for taxes, room and board, court obligations and victim compensation. Federal law requires that inmates retain at least 20% of earnings.

In 1999 Act 9, the private business/prison employment program was modified to require that any contract or amendment to a contract specify each state prison or juvenile correctional institution at which the private business/prison employment program will operate. Further, Act 9 specified that a private employer may not employ inmates or institution residents under a prison contract if any of the following applies: (a) the inmates or institution residents are to be employed in a skill, craft or trade in which there is a surplus of

available labor in the locality of the private employer; (b) the employment of the inmates or institution residents will impair the performance of other contracts to which the private employer is a party; or (c) the inmates or institution residents will replace employees who are on strike against the private employer or locked out of work. A private employer participating in the program is required to post in all of its workplaces a notice provided by Corrections containing a description of the nature of the prison contract and an explanation of what it means for an employee of a private employer to be displaced and identifying a person at Corrections whom an employee of a private employer may contact if the employee believes that he or she may have been displaced by a prison contract. The statutes define "displace an employee" as "to lay off an employee in this state as a direct result of work being performed in a state prison or juvenile correctional institution under a prison contract or to permanently transfer an employee in this state to another job that reduces the employee's base pay, excluding overtime, differentials and bonuses, by more than 25% as a direct result of work being performed in a state prison or juvenile correctional institution under a prison contract."

On April 15, 1996, a public hearing was held by the Joint Committee on Finance and two private business/prison employment projects were approved. One of the projects was with Jorgensen Conveyors of Mequon, at the Waupun Correctional Institution, providing welding services for the company. The Jorgensen project ended in 1999 due to lack of work for inmates. The second project was with Fabry Glove and Mitten Company of Green Bay. In 2001-02, Fabry employed an average of 32 inmates at an average wage of \$7.16. The project ended in November, 2002, due to lack of work for inmates.

Under 1997 Act 27, a separate appropriation for the program was created, which became effective on January 1, 1998. Prior to that time, revenues and expenditures for the program were a portion of the Badger State Industries program. Table 8 provides

a summary of the financial position of the private business/prison employment program since it began in 1995-96. It should be noted that unlike BSI and the prison farm system, the private business/prison employment program is not statutorily authorized to maintain a negative cash balance. Appendix X identifies the cash balance for each of these projects.

Table 8: Private Business/Prison Employment Program Financial Status Since 1995-96

Fiscal Year	Operating Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1995-96	-	-\$5,280	-\$5,280
1996-97	-\$5,280	-984,030	-989,310
1997-98	-989,310	-290,747	-1,280,057
1998-99	-1,280,057	-413,407	-1,693,464
1999-00	-1,693,464	83,701	-1,609,763
2000-01	-1,609,763	-58,169	-1,667,932
2001-02	-1,667,932	-29,128	-1,697,060

Adult Correctional Farm System

The Department of Corrections currently operates three correctional farming operations using minimum-security inmate employees who are paid an average hourly wage of \$1.14 (between 20¢ and \$1.60 per hour). The farms are located at Oregon, Waupun, Fox Lake and Oneida. The stated goal of the farm system is to teach skills which allow inmates to obtain and retain employment upon release. In December, 2002, 97 inmate positions were available in the farm system. The farming operations include a creamery, crops, beef and swine production. Farm products are used within the prison system and sold as surplus on the open market. In 2002-03, a total of \$1,045,700 GPR with 16.0 GPR security-related positions and \$4,089,700

Table 9: Correctional Farms Financial Status Since 1987-88

Fiscal Year	Opening Cash Balance	Profit or Loss	Closing Cash Balance
1987-88	-\$4,764,858	-\$255,087	-\$5,001,945
1988-89	-5,001,945	-593,305	-5,595,250
1989-90	-5,595,250	72,012	-5,523,238
1990-91	-5,523,238	-173,225	-5,696,463
1991-92	-5,696,463	142,071	-5,554,392
1992-93	-5,554,392	-31,119	-5,585,511
1993-94	-5,585,511	58,546	-5,526,965
1994-95	-5,526,965	128,576	-5,398,388
1995-96	-5,398,388	15,330	-5,383,058
1996-97	-5,383,058	123,714	-5,259,344
1997-98	-5,259,344	49,386	-5,209,958
1998-99	-5,209,958	229,757	-4,980,201
1999-00	-4,980,201	107,622	-4,872,579
2000-01	-4,872,579	222,620	-4,649,959
2001-02	-4,649,959	48,664	-4,601,295

PR with 9.0 PR positions were authorized for the correctional farm system.

As with the Badger State Industries program, the correctional farms are intended to be self-supporting operations whereby expenditures (farm supplies and equipment, inmate wages and staff salaries) do not exceed revenues generated from the sale of farm products. The correctional farms operations have resulted in cash losses in four of the last 15 years; however, the farms have shown a profit in the last nine years. Negative cash balances must, by statute, be offset by the value of farm assets. Table 9 shows the Correctional Farm System's continuing cash balance since 1987-88. Appendix XI provides a more detailed summary of each of the correctional farms.

Community Corrections

The Division of Community Corrections provides community supervision for offenders on

Table 10: Individuals Under Parole, Probation, and Extended Supervision

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population	Percent Change
1992-93	45,890	
1993-94	49,190	7.2
1994-95	52,078	5.9
1995-96	53,262	2.3
1996-97	63,403	19.0
1997-98	65,769	3.7
1998-99	64,287	-2.3
1999-00	63,997	-0.5
2000-01	64,906	1.4
2001-02	66,077	1.8

probation, parole and extended supervision, and those placed in the intensive sanctions program. Appendix XII identifies the eight community corrections regions in the state. In 2002-03, there are 1,212.3 community corrections agent positions for the regional offices for probation and parole, intensive sanctions, the enhanced probation and parole program, and the absconder unit. The intensive sanctions and probation, parole, and extended supervision programs are addressed in the following sections.

Probation, Parole and Extended Supervision

The probation, parole, and extended supervision program supervises offenders in the community who are completing a sentence of

imprisonment by being placed on parole, who have been placed on probation by the court or those serving the extended supervision portion of a bifurcated sentence. After being placed on probation, released on parole or while serving on extended supervision, the person is placed under the supervision of a community corrections agent. Table 10 shows adult probation and parole populations since 1992-93. The figures do not include juveniles supervised by Community Corrections, but do include adults supervised under the Interstate Compact (a mutual agreement among most of the 50 states whereby a state agrees to provide supervision to a probationer or parolee accepted from another state). In 2001-02, the average daily population consisted of 56,040 probationers and 10,037 parolees and persons on extended supervision.

As of September, 2002, the Department had 1,145.3 agents for probation, parole and extended supervision. Based on estimated endpoint, populations for 2001-02 (64,995 probationers and parolees), each agent has a caseload of approximately 57 offenders. In addition, Corrections operates an enhanced probation and parole program in Racine and Dane Counties (with a population of 800 offenders). The program currently has 64 positions (47 agent positions) associated with the program. Further, Corrections operates a probation and parole absconder unit for Milwaukee County staffed with 26.0 positions (20 agent positions), to track, locate and apprehend community corrections offenders who have failed to report under conditions

Table 11: Community Corrections Supervision Requirements

Supervision Level	Minimum Requirements
High Risk-Sex Offender	One client face-to-face contact per week; one home visit per month.
High Risk	One client face-to-face contact per week; one home visit per month.
Maximum	Two client face-to-face contacts per month; one home visit per month.
Medium	One client face-to-face contact per month; one home visit every two months.
Minimum	One client face-to-face contact every 90 days.
Administrative	One phone contact per month with contracted provider.

of their community release.

Within the first 30 days of being placed on probation, parole, or extended supervision an agent undertakes a "case classification" to determine the level of supervision required by that offender. The offender is scored on a risk scale (which assesses the propensity for further criminal activity) and a need scale (which assesses the services needed by the offender) and is placed into one of six levels of supervision based on the results. The minimum face-to-face contacts established by the Division of Community Corrections are identified in Table 11. In addition to the minimum supervision levels, high-risk sex offender supervision requires two collateral contacts every 30 days with individuals such as treatment professionals, spouse/significant others, law enforcement and neighbors. It should be noted that offenders in minimum or administrative supervision may be supervised by a contracted provider.

In addition to client contact standards, the Department has specific expectations for other contacts, such as employment verification, in several of the supervisory levels. Under a provision created in 1995 Act 27, offenders under minimum, medium, maximum and high-risk supervision are required to pay a probation and parole reimbursement fee based on financial ability. The monthly fee ranges from \$20 or \$60 depending on an offender's income and supervision level. While the statutes require that Corrections have a goal to receive at least a \$1 per day from offenders, a non-statutory provision in 2001 Act 109, required the Department set a goal to recover at least \$2 per day, if appropriate, from each person who is on probation, parole, or extended supervision.

In 1995 Act 27, the Division was also allowed to contract for the supervision of minimum and administrative level offenders. In 1995, the Department contracted with a private firm, BI Incorporated, to provide this supervision.

Offenders in these supervision levels are responsible for providing the required notification to BI on a scheduled basis by telephone. Offenders are then billed for that contact and the payment of any outstanding obligation. In 2002-03, \$498,200 PR and 11.0 PR positions is budgeted for the Division to review reports from BI, provide necessary face-to-face meetings with offenders and address any problems that arise related to minimum and administrative supervision offenders. In July 2002, however, Corrections discontinued its contract with BI Incorporated. The Department is currently supervising offenders at all supervision levels including administrative supervision.

Under 1997 Act 283 (the "truth-in-sentencing" legislation), parole was eliminated for all offenders convicted of felonies that occur on or after December 31, 1999. Instead, for these offenders being sentenced to confinement in prison, a judge may sentence them to: (a) prison for a specific number of years; and (b) extended supervision for a specific number of years. Extended supervision is post-incarceration community supervision by Corrections similar to the supervision provided to parolees. Unlike the parole process, however, an offender may not be released from prison prior to the time specified by a judge at the time of sentencing. Further, Corrections may not discharge an offender from supervision prior to the expiration of the extended supervision sentence. Parole will continue to be utilized for offenders convicted of offenses occurring on or before December 30, 1999. The "truth-in-sentencing" legislation is discussed in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's Informational Paper #53, entitled "Felony Sentencing and Probation in Wisconsin."

Intensive Sanctions

The Department of Corrections administers the intensive sanctions program. The program is designed to provide: (a) punishment that is less costly than ordinary imprisonment and more restrictive than ordinary probation or parole

supervision or extended supervision; (b) component phases that are intensive and highly structured; and (c) a series of component phases for each participant that is based on public safety considerations and a participant's needs for punishment and treatment. The component phases are required to include one or more of the following sanctions: (a) confinement; (b) intensive or other field supervision; (c) electronic monitoring; (d) community service; (e) restitution; and (f) other programs as prescribed by the Department.

A person may be sentenced by the court to the intensive sanctions program for a felony offense occurring between August 15, 1991, and December 30, 1999. A person not sentenced under a bifurcated sentence may, however, also enter the intensive sanctions program if: (a) the person is a prisoner serving a felony sentence not punishable by life imprisonment and the Department of Corrections directs the person to participate in the program; or (b) the Parole Commission grants the person parole and requires the person to participate in the program as a condition of parole. Further, a person may be placed in the program if the Department and the person agree to his or her participation in the program as an alternative to revocation of probation, extended supervision or parole. Finally, a person sentenced for a felony occurring on or after December 31, 1999: (a) may not be sentenced to the program; (b) is not eligible for the program while serving the confinement portion of a bifurcated sentence; and (c) may be placed in the program as a condition of extended supervision.

In September, 1997, the Department of Corrections administratively discontinued the use of the intensive sanctions program. As a result, the Department no longer administratively transfers offenders to intensive sanctions or uses the program as an alternative to the revocation of probation or parole. In addition, offenders are no longer paroled to the program.

Judges may, however, continue to sentence persons to the intensive sanctions program for

felony offenses committees prior to December 31, 1999. Between September, 1997, and December 31, 1999, 192 offenders were sentenced to intensive sanctions. The number of offenders in the program has decreased from a high of 1,628 offenders in the community on September 5, 1997, to seven offenders on July 1, 2002.

Halfway Houses

In 2002-03, the Division of Community Corrections has budgeted for 488 halfway house beds throughout the state (380 for males and 108 for females). Halfway houses are community-based residential facilities where probationers, parolees, offenders on extended supervision, or intensive sanctions inmates may be required to reside as a condition of their supervision. These halfway houses are licensed and regulated by the Department of Health and Family Services. Halfway houses are nonsecure facilities that house a relatively small number of persons who require some type of supervised living arrangement. In 2002-03, the Department has allocated \$10,380,600 GPR and \$780,900 PR for halfway house beds. On average, the per capita daily cost of placing an individual in a state-contracted halfway house is approximately \$65.

Appendix XIII shows the budgeted cost, location, and bed capacity of placing offenders in each halfway house for 2002-03.

Sex Offender Registration

Under current law, Corrections is required to maintain a sex offender registry. The registry contains information relating to persons who have been found to have committed a sex offense and persons who have been found to have committed another offense with a sexual motivation. The information in the registry is generally confidential. Information may be disclosed, however, under

specified circumstances to law enforcement agencies, victims, certain entities in a community in which a sex offender is living, attending school or working and the general public.

For 2002-03, Corrections has \$816,900 GPR and 14.75 GPR positions (9.75 sex offender registration specialists, 1.0 supervisor, 2.0 program assistants, 1.0 program assistant supervisor, and 1.0 information systems web designer) budgeted for the sex offender registration program. As of June, 2002 (the latest date for which information was available), the sex offender registry contained 14,135 records. Of this number, 4,290 offenders were in correctional institutions, 4,443 offenders were in the community under supervision, 4,911 individuals were required to register but released from supervision, and 491 were juvenile registrants under the age of 18.

Registration Requirements

A "sex offense" as a violation, or the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of any of the following: (a) sexual contact with a patient or client by a therapist; (b) first-, second- or third-degree sexual assault; (c) incest; (d) sexual assault of a child (a person under 16 years of age); (e) repeated acts of sexual assault of a child; (f) sexual exploitation of a child; (g) causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity; (h) incest with a child; (i) child enticement; (j) soliciting a child for prostitution; (k) using a computer to facilitate a child sex crime; (l) sexual assault of a student by a school instructional staff person; (m) selling, renting, exhibiting, transferring or loaning to a child any harmful material or verbally communicating, by any means, a harmful description or narrative account to a child; (n) possession of child pornography; (o) working or volunteering with children as a child sex offender; (p) abduction of another's child; and (q) false imprisonment or kidnapping, if the victim was a minor and the person is not the minor's parent.

A person must register as a sex offender if the person meets any of the following conditions: (a) is convicted of or adjudicated delinquent on or after December 25, 1993 (the date on which the provision became effective), for a sex offense; (b) is in prison, a secured juvenile correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home or is on probation, extended supervision, parole, supervision or aftercare supervision on or after December 25, 1993, for a sex offense or for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of a law of this state that is comparable to a sex offense; (c) is found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect on or after December 25, 1993, and committed under an involuntary mental health commitment or as a consequence of being found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for a sex offense; (d) is in institutional care or on conditional transfer from a mental health facility or conditional release from a commitment resulting from a finding of not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect on or after December 25, 1993, for a sex offense or for a violation that is comparable to a sex offense; (e) is on parole, extended supervision or probation in this state from another state on or after December 25, 1993, for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation of a law of this state that is comparable to a sex offense; (f) is a juvenile in this state on or after May 9, 2000, and is on supervision from another state pursuant to the interstate compact on the placement of juveniles for a violation of a sex offense; (g) is placed on lifetime supervision on or after June 26, 1998; (h) is in institutional care under, or on parole from, a commitment for specialized treatment as a sex offender on or after December 25, 1993; (i) is in institutional care or on conditional release as a sexually violent person on or after June 2, 1994; (j) is required to register based on a finding that he or she was in need of protection or services for having committed a sex offense and is ordered to continue complying with registration requirements; (k) is registered as a sex offender in

another state or with the FBI and is a resident of this state, a student in this state or employed or carrying on a vocation in this state on or after December 1, 2000; and (l) has committed a sex offense in another jurisdiction and, on or after December 1, 2000, is a resident of this state, a student in this state or employed or carrying on a vocation in this state. This provision does not, however, apply if 10 years have passed since the date on which the person was released from prison or placed on parole, probation, extended supervision or other supervised release for the sex offense.

A court may also order persons who are convicted of certain offenses, other than the sex offenses listed above, to register as sex offenders if the court determines that the underlying conduct was sexually motivated (one of the purposes for the act was for the person's sexual arousal or gratification) and that requiring the person to register would be in the interest of public protection. This provision applies to convictions for the following offenses: (a) crimes against life and bodily security; (b) crimes against sexual morality; (c) crimes against children; and (d) criminal damage to property or criminal trespass. Similarly, a court may order a person who has been adjudged delinquent, committed or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect for an offense to register as a sex offender.

Under specific circumstances a court may exempt a person from sex offender registration requirements. Specifically, the court may exempt a person who meets all of the following conditions: (a) the person meets the criteria for registration based on a violation, or on the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of sexual assault of a child or repeated acts of sexual assault of a child or of a comparable law of another state; (b) the violation did not involve sexual intercourse either by the use or threat of force or violence or with a victim under the age of 12 years; (c) at the time of the violation, the person had not attained age 19 and was not more than four years

older nor more than four years younger than the victim; and (d) it is not necessary, in the interest of public protection, to require the person to register as a sex offender. The court must hold a hearing on a motion for an exemption. At the hearing, the person requesting the exemption must prove by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has satisfied the required criteria for exemption. In addition, the court must allow the victim of the crime to make a statement at the hearing or to submit a written statement to the court. The statutes also specify procedures at the hearing and criteria that the court may consider in making its decision.

Registry Information

The sex offender registry maintained by Corrections must contain the following information for each person:

(a) the person's name, including any aliases used by the person.

(b) information to identify the person, including date of birth, gender, race, height, weight and hair and eye color.

(c) the statute the person violated that requires the person to register as a sex offender, the date of conviction, adjudication or commitment, and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state in which the person was convicted, adjudicated or committed.

(d) any of the following (if applicable): (1) the date the person was placed on probation, supervision, conditional release, conditional transfer or supervised release; (2) the date the person was or will be released from confinement, whether on parole, extended supervision or otherwise, or discharged or terminated from a sentence or commitment; (3) the date the person entered the state; and (4) the date the person was ordered to comply with registration requirements.

(e) the address at which the person is or will be residing.

(f) the name of the agency supervising the person, if applicable, and the office or unit and telephone number of the office or unit that is responsible for the supervision of the person.

(g) the name and address of the place at which the person is or will be employed.

(h) the name and location of any school in which the person is or will be enrolled.

(i) if the person is required to register because he or she is in institutional care or on conditional release from a sexually violent person commitment, a notation concerning the treatment that the person has received for his or her mental disorder.

(j) the most recent date on which the above information was updated.

Registry information must be provided by Corrections or the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), depending upon which agency has supervision over the individual subject to registration requirements. A person who is not subject to the supervision of either agency must directly provide the information to Corrections. The statutes establish specific timelines within which information must be provided to Corrections. An agency supervising a person who must register as a sex offender must notify the person of the need to register. Initially, the person must sign a form stating that he or she has been informed of the requirements of registering as a sex offender.

In addition to the information required above, Corrections may also require a person who is required to register as a sex offender to provide his or her fingerprints, a recent photograph and any other information required for the registry that the person has not previously provided. Also, Corrections may require the person to report to a

place designated by Corrections for the purpose of obtaining fingerprints, a photograph or other information. Finally, the Department may send a person who is required to register as a sex offender a notice requesting the person to verify the accuracy of any information in the registry.

Persons who are required to register as sex offenders must provide updated information to Corrections once each calendar year. However, persons subject to lifetime registration must provide updated information once each 90 days. The statutes also require that a person required to register as a sex offender must notify Corrections of any change in registry information within 10 days after the change occurs. However, if a person is on parole or extended supervision and knows that his or her address will be changing, the person must notify Corrections before the change occurs. If such a person changes his or her address but did not know of the change before it occurred, the person must notify Corrections within 24 hours after the change occurs. Further, a person required to register as a sex offender and who is either changing his or her residence from Wisconsin to another state, is becoming a student in another state or is to be employed or carrying on a vocation in another state, must, no later than 10 days before moving out of Wisconsin or when starting school or employment or a vocation in another state, notify Corrections of the new address. The person must also inform Corrections of the state in which he or she will be in school or the state in which he or she will be employed or carrying on a vocation. Finally, current law provides that a person required to register as a sex offender and on parole or extended supervision may not establish a residence or change residence unless the person has complied with the requirements to provide Corrections with information for the registry.

Required Registration Period

Individuals on the registry generally must comply with registration requirements for 15 years

following release from supervision. A person who meets any one of the following conditions, however, is subject to lifetime registration requirements: (a) convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for sex offense, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a sex offense on two or more occasions; (b) convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for a violation, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation of first- or second-degree sexual assault, first- or second-degree sexual assault of a child or repeated sexual assault of a child; (c) found to be a sexually violent person, regardless of whether the person is discharged from the sexually violent person commitment, except that the person no longer must comply with the lifetime registration requirements if the finding that the person is a sexually violent person is reversed, set aside or vacated; or (d) is ordered by the court to register as a sex offender and also ordered to comply with registration requirements the rest of their life.

A person required to register as a sex offender based upon a finding that they have committed a sex offense in another jurisdiction must comply with registration requirements while a resident, a student or employed or carrying on a vocation in Wisconsin or for 10 years from the date of release from prison or date placed on parole, probation, extended supervision or other supervised release for the offense, whichever is less. A person meeting one of the criteria for lifetime supervision must comply with registration requirements while a resident, a student, employed or carrying on a vocation in Wisconsin.

Disclosure of Registry Information

Corrections must generally keep the information in the sex offender registry confidential; however, under specified circumstances the Department may disclose registry information. Current law permits disclosure of registry information in the following circumstances: (a) upon request of

the Department of Revenue (DOR), Corrections must disclose information to DOR for the purposes of locating a person, or the assets of a person, who has failed to file a tax return, has underreported taxable income or is a delinquent taxpayer, identifying fraudulent tax returns or providing information for tax-related prosecutions; (b) upon request of the Department of Workforce Development or a county child support agency for purposes of administering the child and spousal support program, the Wisconsin Works program and the medical assistance program and for establishing paternity, the Department must provide the name and address of a person registered, the name and address of the person's employer and financial information related to the person; and (c) as needed for law enforcement purposes.

When a sex offender first registers, Corrections must immediately make the registry information available to the police chief of any community and the sheriff of any county in which the person is residing, employed or attending school. The Department must also make updated information immediately available to such law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies may also specifically request information concerning any person registered as a sex offender.

Corrections and DHFS are required to notify law enforcement agencies when a person who is required to register as a sex offender and who has been found to be a sexually violent person or who has committed two or more sex offenses is placed in a community. Notification must be in the form of a written bulletin that contains all of the following: (a) the information to which law enforcement has access, as described above; (b) notice that information concerning registered sex offenders will be available on an internet site established by Corrections; and (c) any other information that the agency determines is necessary to assist law enforcement officers or to protect the public. This information may include a photograph of the person, other identifying information and a description of the person's patterns of violation. Also, if a person

has been convicted or found not guilty or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for any sex offense, or for the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit such a violation on one occasion only, Corrections or DHFS may notify law enforcement agencies of the area in which the person will be residing, employed or attending school if Corrections or DHFS determines that such notification is necessary to protect the public. This notification may be in addition to providing access to information, as described above, or to any other authorized notification.

Corrections is required to make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or a member of the victim's family (the victim's spouse, child, parent, sibling or legal guardian) if the victim or family member has requested such notification when a person initially registers as a sex offender or when the person informs Corrections of a change in registry information. A victim receiving such notice may also request any of the information given to law enforcement agencies.

Any of the following may request information from Corrections regarding registered sex offenders: (a) a public or private elementary or secondary school; (b) a day care provider that is licensed, certified or providing before- or after-school care in a public school; (c) a licensed child welfare agency; (d) a licensed group home; (e) a licensed shelter care facility; (f) a licensed foster home or treatment foster home; (g) a county department of social or human services, of community programs or of developmental disabilities services; (h) an agency providing child welfare services; (i) the Department of Justice; (j) the Department of Public Instruction; (k) DHFS; (l) a neighborhood watch program; (m) an organized unit of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boys' Club of America, the Girl Scouts of America or Camp Fire Girls; (n) the personnel office of a sheltered workshop; or (o) any other community-based public or private nonprofit organization that Corrections determines should have access to information in the interest of pro-

tecting the public. These entities may request information concerning a specific person registered as a sex offender or the names of and information concerning all registered persons residing, employed or attending school in the community, district, jurisdiction or other applicable geographical area.

In response to a request for information by one of the above entities, Corrections must provide the following: (a) the name of the registered person, including any aliases the person has used; (b) the date of the person's conviction or commitment, and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state where the person was convicted or committed; and (c) the most recent date the information was updated. However, Corrections may not disclose any information concerning a child who is required to register as a sex offender or any information concerning an adult that relates to a juvenile proceeding.

Corrections or a law enforcement agency may provide information concerning a specific person registered as a sex offender to a person not provided access or notice if, in the opinion of Corrections or law enforcement agency, providing the information is necessary to protect the public and the person requesting the information does the following: (a) submits a request for information in a form and manner prescribed by Correction or the law enforcement agency; (b) specifies by name the person about whom he or she is requesting the information; and (c) provides any other information the law enforcement agency considers necessary to determine accurately whether the person whose name is given is registered as a sex offender. If the Department or law enforcement agency provides information, Corrections or the law enforcement agency must provide all of the following concerning the person specified in the request: (a) the date of the person's conviction or commitment and the county or, if the state is not Wisconsin, the state where the person was convicted or committed; (b) the most recent date the information was updated;

and (c) any other information concerning the person that Corrections or law enforcement agency determines is appropriate. However, neither Corrections nor a law enforcement agency may provide any information concerning a child who is registered as a sex offender or concerning a juvenile proceeding in which an adult who is registered as a sex offender was involved.

Immunity from civil liability is provided for any good faith act or omission regarding the release of information authorized under the above provisions. The immunity does not extend, however, to a person whose act or omission constitutes

gross negligence or involves reckless, wanton or intentional misconduct.

Internet Access

Corrections must provide internet access to information concerning persons registered as sex offenders. The information provided on the internet site must be organized in a manner that allows a person using the site to obtain the information that the Department is specifically required to provide. Corrections must keep this information secure against unauthorized alteration.

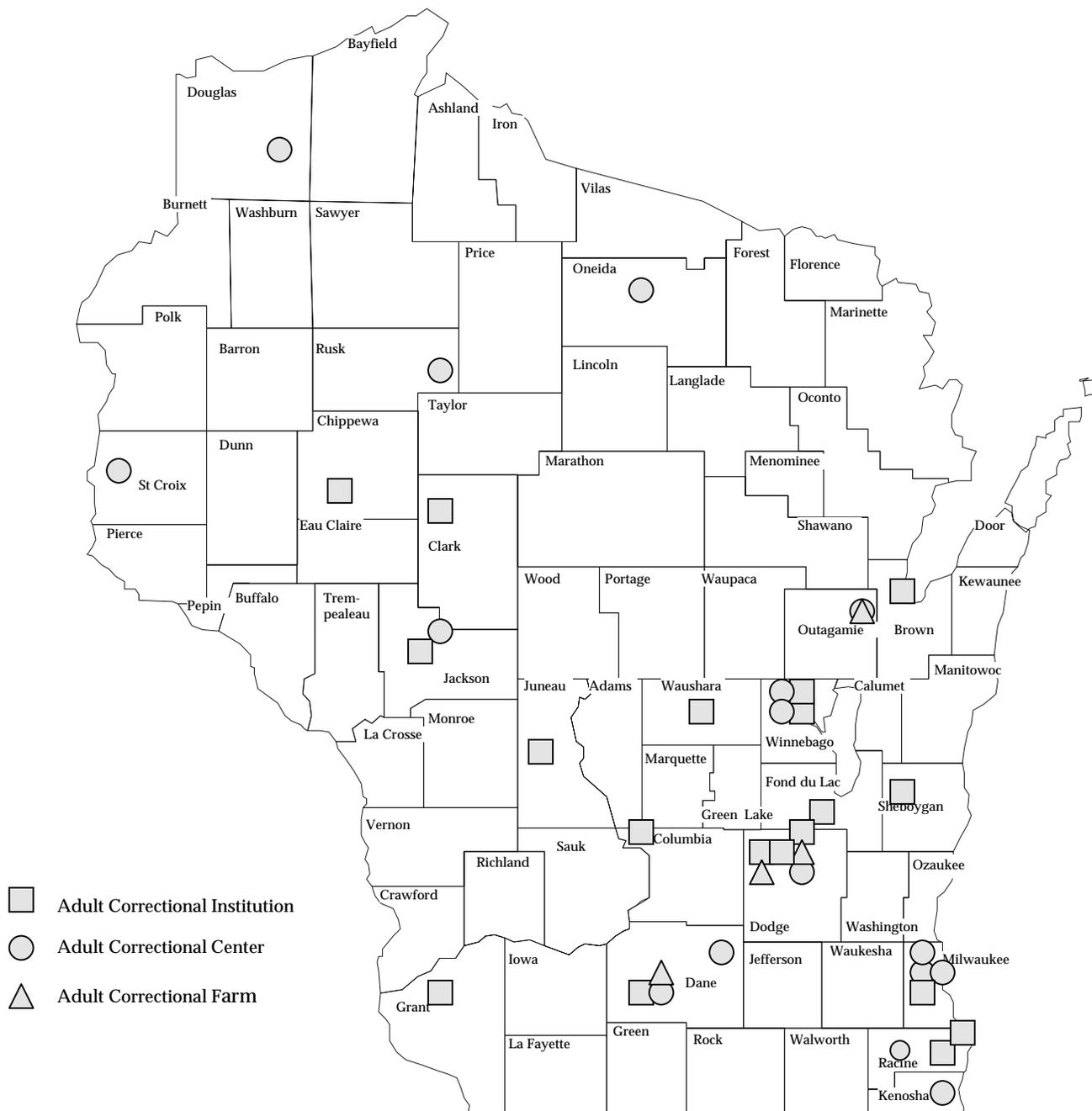
Appendices

The following pages contain appendices which provide additional information related to adult corrections:

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APPENDIX I

Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities

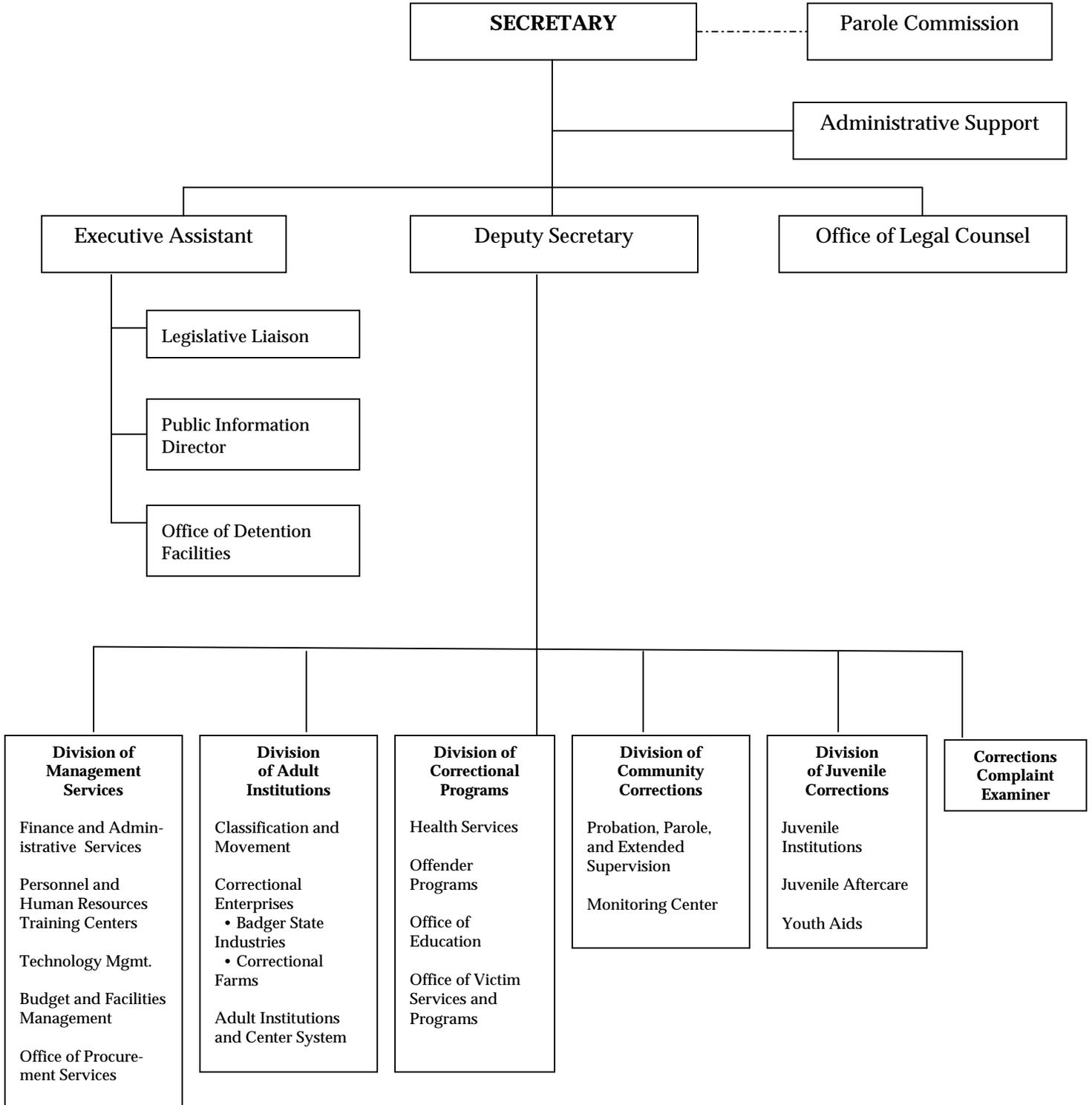


APPENDIX I (continued)

County	Facility	Post Office	Facility Security Level
Brown	Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Maximum
Chippewa	Highview Correctional Institution	Chippewa Falls	Medium
Clark	Stanley Correctional Institution	Stanley	Medium
Columbia	Columbia Correctional Institution	Portage	Maximum
Dane	Oakhill Correctional Institution	Oregon	Minimum
	Oregon Correctional Center	Oregon	Minimum
	Thompson Correctional Center	Deerfield	Minimum
	Oregon Farm	Oregon	Minimum
Dodge	Dodge Correctional Institution	Waupun	Maximum
	Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Maximum
	Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	Med/Minimum
	John C. Burke Center (facility for women)	Waupun	Minimum
	Waupun Farm	Waupun	Minimum
	Fox Lake Farm	Fox Lake	Minimum
Douglas	Gordon Correctional Center	Gordon	Minimum
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah Correctional Institution (facility for women)	Taycheedah	Max/Medium
Grant	Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	Boscobel	Maximum
Jackson	Jackson Correctional Institution	Black River Falls	Medium
	Black River Correctional Center	Black River Falls	Minimum
Juneau	New Lisbon Correctional Institution	New Lisbon	Medium
Kenosha	Kenosha Correctional Center	Kenosha	Minimum
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	Milwaukee	Medium
	Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
	Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
	Women's Correctional Center	Milwaukee	Minimum
Oneida	McNaughton Correctional Center	Lake Tomahawk	Minimum
Outagamie	Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center	Oneida	Minimum
	Oneida Farm	Oneida	Minimum
Racine	Robert E. Ellsworth Women's Center	Union Grove	Minimum
	Racine Correctional Institution	Sturtevant	Medium
	Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	Racine	Medium
Rusk	Flambeau Correctional Center	Hawkins	Minimum
St. Croix	St. Croix Correctional Center	New Richmond	Minimum
Sheboygan	Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Medium
Waushara	Redgranite Correctional Institution	Redgranite	Medium
Winnebago	Oshkosh Correctional Institution	Oshkosh	Medium
	Drug Abuse Correctional Center	Winnebago	Minimum
	Winnebago Correctional Center	Winnebago	Minimum
	Wisconsin Resource Center	Winnebago	Medium

APPENDIX II

Department of Corrections Organizational Chart



APPENDIX III

Department of Corrections -- 2002-03 Budget

	GPR		PR		FED		SEG		Total	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Management Services										
Central Office	\$851,400	6.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$851,400	6.00
Finance and Administrative Services	4,539,100	31.10	40,900	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,580,000	32.10
Personnel and Human Services	2,748,800	51.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,748,800	51.25
Training Centers	4,285,900	17.00	1,861,500	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,147,400	26.00
Technology Management	10,320,900	92.25	506,400	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10,827,300	96.25
Budget and Facilities Management	948,600	14.25	94,100	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,042,700	14.75
Procurement Services	289,300	5.00	9,957,900	13.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10,247,200	18.00
Division Total	\$23,984,000	216.85	\$12,460,800	27.50	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$36,444,800	244.35
Division of Adult Institutions										
Central Office	\$116,522,200	39.00	\$2,066,000	0.00	\$2,442,100	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$121,030,300	39.00
Classification and Movement	4,310,900	85.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,310,900	85.00
Correctional Enterprises	0	0.00	697,300	12.00	0	0.00	335,400	3.00	1,032,700	15.00
Badger State Industries	0	0.00	24,323,500	93.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	24,323,500	93.00
Private Business/Prison Employment	0	0.00	370,800	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	370,800	0.00
Correctional Farms	1,045,700	16.00	4,089,700	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,135,400	25.00
Waupun Correctional Institution	22,132,300	424.75	2,607,300	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	24,323,500	444.75
Green Bay Correctional Institution	19,251,800	363.85	151,100	2.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	19,402,900	366.75
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	12,269,100	251.20	85,800	2.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	12,354,900	253.50
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	19,462,200	364.47	37,100	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	19,499,300	365.37
Columbia Correctional Institution	17,184,200	328.20	17,100	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	17,201,300	328.70
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	18,374,300	341.80	90,700	1.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	18,465,000	343.40
Oakhill Correctional Institution	13,318,800	249.00	16,000	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	13,334,800	249.40
Dodge Correctional Institution	31,143,400	608.77	14,600	0.40	86,800	0.00	0	0.00	31,244,800	609.17
Racine Correctional Institution	21,939,600	449.26	100,000	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	22,039,600	450.16
Wisconsin Resource Center Officers	4,458,200	95.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,458,200	95.00
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	26,306,500	503.40	404,400	7.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	26,710,900	510.50
Jackson Correctional Institution	15,527,600	304.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15,527,600	304.25
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	11,419,000	287.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,419,000	287.86
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	10,451,400	219.00	0	1.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	10,451,400	220.50
Redgranite Correctional Institution	11,414,900	279.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,414,900	279.09
New Lisbon Correctional Institution	1,607,200	39.38	1,200	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,608,400	39.78
Correctional Center System	37,655,400	545.89	3,294,500	19.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	40,949,900	565.64
Highview Correctional Institution	721,000	10.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	721,000	10.63
Stanley Correctional Institution	12,886,900	377.70	22,400	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	12,909,300	378.50
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	22,565,200	409.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22,565,200	409.89
Contract Beds	60,102,700	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	60,102,700	0.00
Division Total	\$512,070,500	6,573.39	\$38,389,500	173.45	\$2,528,900	0.00	\$335,400	3.00	\$553,324,300	6,749.84

	GPR		PR		FED		SEG		Total	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
Division of Correctional Programs										
Central Office	\$664,300	6.00	\$237,700	0.00	\$31,000	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$933,000	6.00
Health Services	40,549,000	105.44	402,600	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40,951,600	107.44
Offender Programs	3,091,800	37.00	55,400	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,147,200	38.00
Education	472,500	6.45	211,200	3.00	0	2.00	0	0.00	683,700	11.45
Victim Services and Programs	0	0.00	227,200	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	227,200	4.00
Division Total	\$44,777,600	154.89	\$1,134,100	10.00	\$31,000	2.00	\$0	0.00	\$45,942,700	166.89
Division of Community Corrections										
Central Office	\$7,516,000	53.65	\$316,200	6.50	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$7,832,200	60.15
Probation, Parole and Extended Supervision	109,198,900	1,738.73	13,265,900	13.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	122,464,800	1,752.48
Monitoring Center	1,059,400	11.30	939,500	7.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,998,900	18.50
Division Total	\$117,774,300	1,803.68	\$14,521,600	27.45	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$132,295,900	1,831.13
Secretary's Office										
Central Office	\$1,947,100	19.50	\$12,100	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$1,959,200	19.50
Detention Facilities	457,700	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	457,700	8.00
Secretary's Office Total	\$2,404,800	27.50	\$12,100	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$2,416,900	27.50
Parole Commission										
Parole Commission	\$1,180,000	18.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$1,180,000	18.00
Division of Juvenile Corrections										
Finance and Administrative Services-Juveniles	\$0	0.00	\$28,600	0.50	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$28,600	0.50
Personnel and Human Services-Juveniles	0	0.00	52,800	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	52,800	1.00
Training Centers-Juveniles	0	0.00	190,800	1.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	190,800	1.50
Classification and Movement-Juveniles	0	0.00	48,000	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48,000	1.00
Health Services-Juveniles	0	0.00	393,900	3.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	393,900	3.50
Education-Juveniles	0	0.00	46,600	1.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	46,600	1.05
Secretary's Office	0	0.00	13,500	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	13,500	0.30
Central Office	6,857,600	7.50	28,784,200	126.80	30,000	0.00	0	0.00	35,671,800	134.30
Community Youth and Family Aids	85,841,000	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	85,841,000	0.00
Serious Juvenile Offenders	17,034,300	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17,034,300	0.00
Community Intervention Program	3,750,000	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,750,000	0.00
Prairie du Chien Correctional Facility	45,800	5.75	9,338,400	161.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,384,200	166.75
Ethan Allen School	0	0.00	22,810,400	390.55	0	1.00	0	0.00	22,810,400	391.55
Lincoln Hills School	0	0.00	19,037,100	307.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	19,037,100	307.80
Southern Oaks Girls School	0	0.00	8,696,000	148.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	8,696,000	148.70
Juvenile Boot Camp Program	0	0.00	2,569,200	48.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,569,200	48.00
Division Total	\$113,528,700	13.25	\$92,009,500	1,191.70	\$30,000	1.00	\$0	0.00	\$205,568,200	1,205.95
Total	\$815,719,900	8,807.56	\$158,527,600	1,430.10	\$2,589,900	3.00	\$335,400	3.00	\$977,172,800	10,243.66

APPENDIX IV

2001-02 Average Daily Inmate Population Including Contracted Facilities

Males

Facility	2001-02 Average Daily Population
Waupun	1,212
Green Bay	1,021
Dodge	1,369
Columbia	805
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	<u>325</u>
Total Maximum	4,732
Racine	1,413
Fox Lake	1,248
Kettle Moraine	1,168
Oshkosh	1,895
Jackson	975
Wisconsin Resource Center	304
Racine Youthful Offender	393
Redgranite	893
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	<u>464</u>
Total Medium	8,753
Oakhill	586
Centers	<u>1,390</u>
Total Minimum	1,976
Federal--Duluth, Minnesota	115
Federal--Other Facilities	25
Corrections Corporation of America--Tennessee	1,170
Corrections Corporation of America--Oklahoma	1,423
Corrections Corporation of America--Minnesota	1,009
Wisconsin Counties	258
Prairie du Chien	<u>304</u>
Total Contract	4,304
Total Male	19,765
Females	
Dodge Reception	69
Taycheedah	597
Centers	<u>563</u>
Total Institutions	1,229
Wisconsin Counties	<u>31</u>
Total Female	1,260
GRAND TOTAL	21,025

APPENDIX V

Type of Offenses for Inmates Resident on July 1, 2002

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Sexual Offenses*	3,472	16.8%
Assaults++	2,297	11.1
Robbery*	2,231	10.8
Burglary*	2,159	10.5
Homicide/Murder*	2,104	10.2
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	1,414	6.8
Theft*	1,383	6.7
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	1,322	6.4
Forgery	590	2.9
Bail Jumping/Escape	546	2.6
Operating While Intoxicated	523	2.5
Fleeing and Eluding	211	1.0
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	183	0.9
Drug Offenses--Possession	132	0.6
Arson	118	0.6
Fraud/Extortion*	116	0.6
Drug Offenses--Other	111	0.5
Other	819	4.0
No data available	116	0.6
Unsentenced	<u>807</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Total	20,654	100.0%

Females

Forgery	227	16.9%
Theft*	170	12.6
Assaults++	157	11.7
Homicide/Murder*	146	10.8
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	128	9.5
Robbery*	86	6.4
Burglary*	62	4.6
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	59	4.4
Bail Jumping/Escape	46	3.4
Sexual Offenses	39	2.9
Operating While Intoxicated	35	2.6
Fraud/Extortion*	32	2.4
Drug Offenses--Other	25	1.9
Arson	21	1.6
Prostitution/Commercial Vice	16	1.2
Drug Offenses--Possession	13	1.0
Other	51	3.8
No data available	14	1.0
Unsentenced	<u>20</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	1,347	100.0%

* All types or degrees of the offense.

++ Includes aggregated assaults, batteries, injuries, hit and run, endangering safety, carjacking, and physical abuse of a child.

APPENDIX VI

Type of Offenses for Inmates Admitted to Prison, 2001-02

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Assaults++	991	10.1%
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	800	8.2
Burglary*	772	7.9
Theft*	726	7.4
Sexual Offenses*	725	7.4
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	656	6.7
Robbery*	543	5.6
Operating While Intoxicated	326	3.3
Bail Jumping/Escape	299	3.1
Forgery	254	2.6
Homicide/Murder*	178	1.8
Fleeing and Eluding	135	1.4
Drug Offenses--Possession	85	0.9
Drug Offenses--Other	60	0.6
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	52	0.5
Fraud/Extortion*	49	0.5
Arson	23	0.2
Other	450	4.6
No data available	113	1.2
Unsentenced	<u>2,535</u>	<u>25.9</u>
Total	9,772	100.0%

Females

Forgery	114	15.3%
Theft*	104	14.0
Assaults++	87	11.7
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	76	10.2
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	32	4.3
Robbery*	30	4.0
Homicide/Murder*	25	3.4
Operating While Intoxicated	24	3.2
Bail Jumping/Escape	23	3.1
Drug Offenses--Other	21	2.8
Burglary*	20	2.7
Fraud/Extortion*	19	2.6
Sexual Offenses*	16	2.2
Drug Offenses--Possession	12	1.6
Prostitution/Commercial Vice	11	1.5
Arson	7	0.9
Other	34	4.6
No data available	13	1.7
Unsentenced	<u>75</u>	<u>10.1</u>
Total	743	100.0%

* All types or degrees of the offense.

++ Includes aggregated assaults, batteries, injuries, hit and run, endangering safety, carjacking, and physical abuse of a child.

APPENDIX VII

Type of Offenses for Inmates Released from Prison, 2001-02

Males

Offense	Number	Percent
Assaults++	955	10.9%
Burglary*	786	9.0
Theft*	746	8.5
Sexual Offenses*	617	7.0
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	606	6.9
Robbery*	591	6.7
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	545	6.2
Bail Jumping/Escape	256	2.9
Forgery	249	2.8
Operating While Intoxicated	167	1.9
Fleeing and Eluding	138	1.6
Homicide/Murder*	115	1.3
Drug Offenses--Possession	99	1.1
Drug Offenses--Other	59	0.7
Fraud/Extortion*	52	0.6
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	41	0.5
Arson	25	0.3
Other	478	5.5
No data available	3	0.0
Unsentenced	<u>2,235</u>	<u>25.5</u>
Total	8,763	100.0%

Females

Forgery	109	15.8%
Theft*	90	13.1
Assaults++	68	9.9
Drug Offenses--Manufacturing and Delivery	61	8.9
Drug Offenses--Possession with Intent to Deliver	39	5.7
Drug Offenses--Other	33	4.8
Robbery*	26	3.8
Bail Jumping/Escape	25	3.6
Burglary*	22	3.2
Prostitution/Commercial Vice	21	3.0
Drug Offenses--Possession	17	2.5
Operating While Intoxicated	16	2.3
Sexual Offenses*	15	2.2
Fraud/Extortion*	15	2.2
Homicide/Murder*	11	1.6
Arson	4	0.6
Other	39	5.7
Unsentenced	<u>78</u>	<u>11.3</u>
Total	689	100.0%

* All types or degrees of the offense.

++ Includes aggregated assaults, batteries, injuries, hit and run, endangering safety, carjacking, and physical abuse of a child.

APPENDIX VIII

Correctional Facility Operational Costs, 2000-01

Facility*	Operational Costs	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost	Per Capita Annual Cost
Waupun	\$33,104,784	1,209	\$75.02	\$27,382
Dodge	47,814,573	1,332	98.35	35,897
Green Bay	27,010,846	999	74.08	27,038
Columbia	24,143,358	800	82.68	30,179
WI Secure Program Facility	18,442,764	322	156.92	57,276
Taycheedah	18,852,696	583	88.60	32,337
Fox Lake	28,450,677	1,253	62.21	22,706
Kettle Moraine	26,789,224	1,191	61.62	22,493
Oshkosh	40,141,187	1,879	58.53	21,363
Racine	31,638,028	1,428	60.70	22,155
Jackson	24,192,113	968	68.47	24,992
Redgranite	13,841,110	244	155.41	56,726
Oakhill	18,535,218	563	83.21	32,922
Racine Youthful Offender Centers	44,683,719	1,760	69.56	25,388
Total	\$412,563,927	14,926	\$75.73	\$27,641

*Does not include operational costs associated with the following facilities: (a) New Lisbon Correctional Institution or the Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility which were not open in 2000-01; (b) the Wisconsin Resource Center operated by DHFS with Corrections providing security services; and (c) Prairie du Chien Correctional Facility, which is operated by the Division of Juvenile Corrections under a contract with the Division of Adult Institutions until July 1, 2003. Further, the Redgranite Correctional Institution was operational for only a portion of 2000-01.

APPENDIX IX

**Badger State Industries
Inmate Employees and Average Inmate Hourly Wages
November, 2002**

Institution	Industry	Inmate Employees	Average Hourly Wage
Waupun	Metal Stamping	32	\$0.78
	Signs	27	0.78
	Metal Furniture	68	0.85
Green Bay	Laundry	15	0.85
	Textiles	19	0.71
Fox Lake	Wood Products	80	0.77
	Distribution Center	6	0.98
Oakhill	Upholstering	16	1.38
Racine	Data Entry	46	0.72
Kettle Moraine	Textiles	15	0.61
Taycheedah	Silkscreening	13	0.83
Oshkosh	Laundry	96	0.72
Columbia	Printing	31	0.80
Jackson	Textiles	<u>23</u>	<u>0.75</u>
TOTAL		487	\$0.79*

*Average wage for inmate employees in November, 2002.

APPENDIX X

**Badger State Industries and
Private Business/Prison Employment Program
Year-End Continuing Cash Balance
Since 1999-2000**

Institution	Industry/Business	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Badger State Industries				
Waupun	Metal Stamping	\$9,992,248	\$11,794,635	\$11,060,313
	Signs	790,079	1,138,972	1,358,949
	Metal/System Furniture	1,847,743	2,603,565	4,494,882
Green Bay	Laundry	462,557	540,472	594,378
	Textile	-1,740,052	-1,980,094	-1,950,352
Fox Lake	Wood Products & Laminating	-6,655,663	-5,877,002	-6,902,442
Racine	Data Entry	-1,363,254	-1,491,009	0
	Copy Center	0	0	-93,694
Ellsworth	Data Entry	-52,699	-74,794	0
Taycheedah	Silk Screening	-1,392,735	-1,600,049	-2,038,635
Oshkosh	Laundry	600,303	176,949	115,756
Columbia	Printing	-13,451	-159,120	-312,471
Oakhill	Upholstering	-267,707	-60,712	-158,584
Jackson	Textiles	-613,079	-816,390	-820,026
Kettle Moraine	Textiles	<u>0</u>	<u>-86,427</u>	<u>-376,430</u>
BSI Total		\$1,594,289	\$4,108,996	\$4,971,643
Private Business/Prison Employment Program				
Green Bay	Fabry Gloves	-\$1,047,733	-\$1,069,351	-\$1,050,618
Waupun	Jorgensen Conveyors	66,196	66,195	66,195
Jackson	Fabry Gloves	<u>-628,226</u>	<u>-664,777</u>	<u>-712,636</u>
Private Business Total		-\$1,609,763	-\$1,667,932	-\$1,697,060

APPENDIX XI

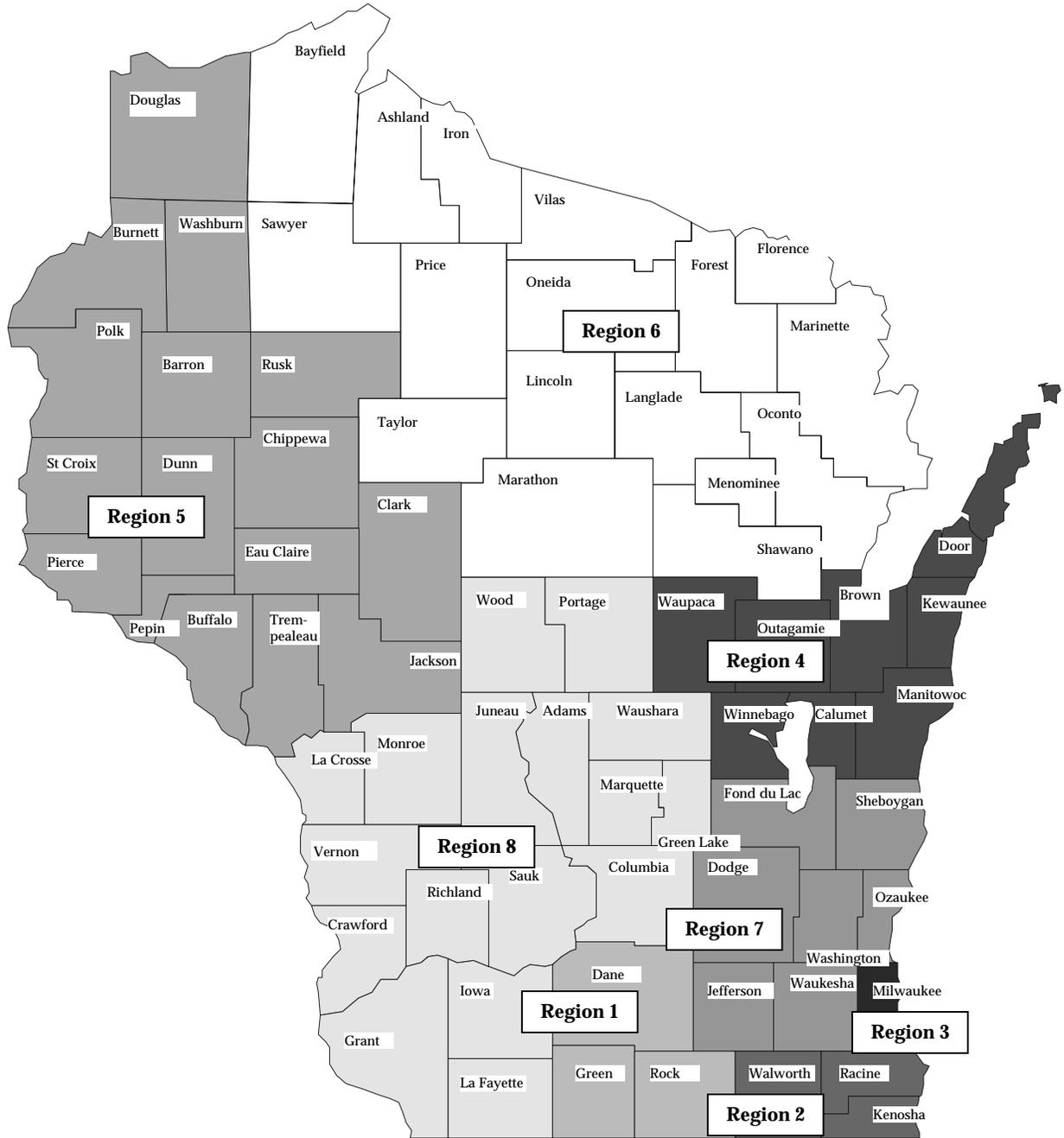
**Correctional Farms
Year-End Continuing Cash Balance
Since 1999-00**

Farm	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Central Administration*	-\$2,101,588	-\$2,249,703	-\$2,388,046
Waupun/Fox Lake	-115,879	423,730	1,017,482
Oregon	-1,265,602	-1,602,780	-1,968,177
Oneida	<u>-1,389,510</u>	<u>-1,221,206</u>	<u>-1,262,554</u>
Continuing Cash Balance	-\$4,872,579	-\$4,649,959	-\$4,601,295

*Department of Corrections does not allocate central administrative costs to individual farm programs.

APPENDIX XII

Division of Community Corrections Regions



APPENDIX XIII
Halfway House Budgeted Contracts for 2002-03

Name	Location	Beds		Total Number of Beds	GPR	Federal	Total Contract Amount	Contracted Daily Cost Per Bed
		Male	Female					
ARC Community Services-Dayton St.	Dane Co.		8	8	\$210,036		\$210,036	\$71.93
ARC Community Services-Mom & Infant	Dane Co.	8 Female + 4 Children	12	12	343,348		343,348	78.39
ARC Community Services-Paterson St.	Dane Co.		15	15	424,696		424,696	77.57
Attic Correctional Services-Dwight Dr	Dane Co.	19	19	19	448,070		448,070	64.61
Attic Correctional Services-Foster	Dane Co.	18	18	18	442,030		442,030	67.28
Attic Correctional Services-Schwert	Dane Co.	15	15	15	435,372		435,372	79.52
Rock Valley Correctional Program	Rock Co.	32	32	32	774,618		774,618	66.32
Genesis Behavioral Services - Interventions	Kenosha Co.	20	20	20	335,791	\$93,449	429,240	58.80
Kenosha Human Development	Kenosha Co.	13	13	13	301,023		301,023	63.44
Genesis Behavioral Services - Chatham House	Racine Co.		12	12	301,213		301,213	68.77
Genesis Behavioral Services- Independent Living Ctr	Milwaukee	23	23	23	468,693		468,693	55.83
Genesis Behavioral Services- Interventions	Milwaukee	27	27	27	579,474		579,474	58.80
Horizon, Inc.-Horizon House	Milwaukee		16	16	381,469		381,469	65.32
Wis. Correctional Service- Bridge	Milwaukee	29	29	29	709,195		709,195	67.00
Wis. Correctional Service- Joshua Glover	Milwaukee	24	24	24	595,680		595,680	68.00
Wis. Correctional Service- Thurgood Marshall	Milwaukee	26	26	26	631,085		631,085	66.50
Wis. Correctional Service- Wings	Milwaukee		13	13	52,286	297,990	350,276	73.82
Lutheran Social Services- Nexus	Oshkosh	14	14	14	336,391		336,391	65.83
Ryan Community	Appleton	12	12	12	279,006		279,006	63.70
Lutheran Social Services- Wazee	Jackson Co.	12	12	12	291,708		291,708	66.60
Lutheran Social Services-Affinity	Eau Claire		16	16	75,487	204,541	280,028	47.95
Lutheran Social Services-Fahrman	Eau Claire	6	6	6	115,501		115,501	52.74
Lutheran Social Services-Fahrman	Eau Claire		2	2	27,324		27,324	37.43
Recovery Center, Inc.	Superior	3	3	3	87,805		87,805*	85.00
Triniteam Inc.	Eau Claire	14	14	14	337,260		337,260	66.00
Mishomis House	Red Cliff	2	1	3	18,150		18,150*	25.00
Koinonia	Rhineland	4	1	5	100,375		100,375	55.00
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Govt. (6/30/02 - 10/31/02)	Hayward	15	15	15	95,957		95,957*	51.60
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Govt. (11/1/02 - 6/30/03)	Hayward	20	20	20	88,454	176,778	265,232*	54.80
ARC Community Services	Fond du Lac		12	12	289,956		289,956	66.20
Blandine House	Fond du Lac	2	2	2	30,564	8,126	38,690	53.00
Lutheran Social Services - Cephas House	Waukesha Co.	12	12	12	287,854		287,854	65.72
Attic Correctional Services- Brunk House	La Crosse	8	8	8	219,000		219,000	75.00
Portage County Halfway House	Stevens Point	10	10	10	265,720		265,720	72.80
TOTAL		380	108	488	\$10,380,591	\$780,884	\$11,161,475	\$64.68

*Contract was for less than a full year.